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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 253— BOMBAY: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ...	„ 16	„ 18
Quarterly	„ 8	„ 9
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Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

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BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

Under instruction from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 3rd November, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Arthur Crawford Market, sell by Public Auction all the intestate and unclaimed properties such as new and old clothes, utensils, jewellery, etc., etc.
The above will be on view on the sale day.
Cash will be required at the time of sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 27th October, 1923.

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FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

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Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Bellard Estate BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
27th Oct.	MOREA		10,911
3rd Nov.	DELTA	NALDERA *	15,991
10th „	MOOLTAN		20,700
17th „	CALEDONIA X		7,622
24th „	DELTA		8,907
1st Dec.	KASHMIR	MALWA X	10,941
8th „	MALOJA		20,753
15th „	CHINA		7902
22nd „	KASHMIR		8,935
29th „	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA*	16,388
5th Jan.	MANTUA		10,902
12th „	KAISAR-I-HIND X		11,430
19th „	PLASSY		7,622
26th „	DONGOLA	Narkunda *	16,227
2nd Feb.	DELTA		7,393
9th „	MACEDONIA X		11,089
16th „	MALWA §		10,941
23rd „	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA*	16,277
1st March	MANTUA		10,902
8th „	MOREA X		10,911
15th „	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd „	DONGOLA ‡	MOOLTAN ‡	20,700
29th „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
5th April.	NALDERA X		15,992
9th „	DEVANHA	Extrasteamer	8,092
12th „	MALWA		10,941
19th „	DONGOLA	MALOJA*	20,700
26th „	MACEDONIA		11,089

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from Australia. have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage, at Marseilles.
‡ Does not convey passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
2nd Nov.	MORVADA	8,193
10th „	MATIANA	8,986
30th „	NEVASA	9,069
14th Dec.	MARGHA	8,238
28th „	MATIANA	8,965
11th Jan.	DOMALA	8,411
25th „	MASHOBRA	8,324
8th Feb.	DALGOMA*	5,800
22nd „	MORVADA	8,193
7th March	MANDALA	8,246
21st „	DUMANA	8,800
4th April	MANELA	8,303
18th „	MATIANA	8,965

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

2nd Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND	—	11,430
16th „	SOUDAN†	—	6,696
30th „	MACEDONIA	—	11,089
19th Dec.	SICILIA†	—	6,813
28th „	MOREA	—	10,911
15th January	SOUDAN †	—	6,696
25th „	NALDERA	—	15,993
21st February	SICILIA †	—	6,813
22nd „	CHINA	—	7,952
18th March	SOUDAN †	—	6,696
24th April	SICILIA †	—	6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

P. and O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date, about	Steamers.	Tons.
13th Nov. ..	SOUDAN ..	Connects at Colombo with S. S. "NARKUNDA."

BRITISH INDIA SAILNGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination
27th Oct. ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar 9-30 a. m.
29th „ ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war. 9-30 a. m.
31st „ ..	KAROA ..	East & South Africa 1 p. m.
2nd Nov. ..	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi 9 a. m.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
15, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
B. B. & C. I. Rly.

BANKING.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD
Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane, Fort—BOMBAY.
Branches:—Girgaum & Poona City.
Assets exceed Rs. 40,00,000/-
SAVINGS BANK 5% p.a.
INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Government of India Securities.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly.
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold and Government of India Securities.
DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	1,19,64,225-0-0
PAID-UP-CAPITAL 30th Sept. 1923	59,82,112-8-0

HEAD OFFICE.
62-68, Appollo Street, Fort, Bombay
SUB-BRANCH
Zaveri Bazar, 280 Sheik Memon Street, Bombay
LONDON AGENTS
The Wesminster Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent per annum on Daily Balances upto Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June, interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXed DEPOSITS are received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS—Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
General Banking and exchange business of every description transacted.
MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital	Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid-up	27,27,727
Reserve	Fund	21,00,400

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montogomery
Amballa Cant	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen	73,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changehun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay,
Post Box No. 207.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	$50,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	$20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$24,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
POMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New Yora	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital		£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital		£1,000,000
Reserve Fund		£ 300 000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders		£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esqr., Chairman,
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.,
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond Esqr.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esqr.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

DON'T BUY A FORD
ON HIRE PURCHASE TERMS
IF YOU CAN PAY IN FULL
ON THE CONTRARY
DON'T BE TEMPTED TO PURCHASE
LOW PRICED SECOND HAND CARS
When our EASY Payment Terms Enable You To Obtain a FORD For Rs. 820/- cash down and the BALANCE in 12 Monthly Instalments.
Write for full particulars:—
Current Price of 5 Seater FORD TOURING CAR Rs. 2450/-
FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) LTD.
Hughes Road, BOMBAY. 1

BANKING.

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd).

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 35,00,000
RESERVED FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER	Rs. 33,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividends, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments, etc.	Rs. 6,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:
Allahabad, Bombay, Bareilly, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur, Patna and Rangoon.
SUB-AGENCIES.
Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Lucknow, Benares, Cawnpore City Office Chaudausi, Fyzabad, Hapur, Hathras, Lucknow City Office, Lyallpur Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareli, Sitapur Shahajanpur.
CORRESPONDENTS.—In all the principal Towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS.—The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash credits granted.
Currency Notes of any Circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposits account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.
T. L. FOREMAN.
Agent.
Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

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LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN
MANAGED BY INDIANS.
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Just for COST PRICE a limited stock of Beautiful
AMRUTANJAN
EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS,
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3 for Rs. 60 only
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J. ELIAS & BROS.
PROFESSIONAL TAILORS and GENT'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
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STICKS
Destroys Mosquitoes. Rs. 1-4-0 per box.
A. H. NASER & CO.,
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Can be had from all Chemists and Drugists.

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Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India you should own a copy at once. Pages 200.
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THE BEST INSECTICIDE POWDER
Annas 10 per tin.
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, Bombay.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

RE: INCOME-TAX
AND
UPER-TAX
Please Consult
SHARANGDHAR & CO.
whose accounting experience extends over 25 years
at 79, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Cure Your Eye
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY, SAFE remedy of nature, 1 dram Rs. 2-8 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to—
NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi, Bengal India (Dep. 5.)

LACE AND CRETONE CURTAINS
laundered dressed in our best style at Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3 per pair.
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,
Ladies' Department,
Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

HAIR BEAUTY

A pleasant, refreshing Tonic for the Hair of Women and Children.

FRENCH

REGINA HAIR OIL

is an excellent toilet preparation for those who desire to give their Hair careful attention and treatment,
When the Hair begins to get thin or fall

(ASSORTED PERFUMED) REGINA HAIR OIL is needed.

It tends to cleanse the Scalp of dandruff to check the falling out of the Hair and to stimulate the growth of New hair. Keeps the Hair soft, smooth and lustrous, and exerts a beneficial influence on disorders of the scalp.

M. T. MADON & CO.,
(Corner Shop) Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

Renew Your STRENGTH and VIGOUR—to both BODY and MIND by taking

Dr. (ADAM'S) BRAIN & NERVE TONIC PILLS

Speedy Cure for NERVOUS and FUNCTIONAL DEBILITY, PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION, ANAEMIA, LOSS of MEMORY BRAIN FAG, LOW SPIRITS, CONFUSION of IDEAS, LOSS of VIGOUR, NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, MUSCULAR and LOCAL WEAKNESS, PALPITATION NEURASTHENIA, PREMATURE DECAY, SLEEPLESSNESS and all other NERVOUS COMPLAINTS.

It thoroughly invigorates the BRAIN, NERVES and MUSCLES—communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ excites appetite and prompts digestion of food, also increases the flow of generating secretions. Rs. 3-8-0 per bottle.

Dr. ADAM'S AGUE SPECIFIC SURE RADICAL CURE FOR

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, INTERMITTENT AND ALL SORTS OF FEVERS

Sold by all well-known Chemists or Add. "THOUGHTS." M. T. MADON & CO. Crawford Market, (Corner Shop) BOMBAY. Phone No. 2623.

BEAUTY HINTS.

Wash the Skin with good Skinsoap and warm water, dry thoroughly and apply the PEROXIDE

REGINA FACE CREAM

with gentle massage. Every woman should know that "Regina Peroxide Cream" is a natural

BEAUTIFIER

It is a delightfully perfumed Vanishing Cream of NON-GREASY TYPE.

It is a mild and soothing emollient for toning up the skin, keeping it smooth and free from blemish.

The Cream imparts to the complexion those desirable qualities so much sought by women of refinement, making the Skin clear, smooth and beautiful. It is highly recommended for Sallowness, Roughness of the Skins, Pimples, freckles, etc. Can be had only from:

M. T. MADON & CO.,
CRAWFORD MARKET (Corner Shop), BOMBAY.

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravan serai. Adjoining to my room there had sojurned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

God the Witness.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.
1 Phial of liniment	2-8 excluding Postal
1 box of Pills	1-8 expenses, i. e., As. 5.

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7/- and Rs. 9/- for foreign including transit expenses

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

This medicine is an infallible remedy for impotency, involuntary discharges and sexual debility resulting from excess in sexual intercourse. It completely cures the defects caused by masturbation and other akin habits. It is also a specific for the after effects of Gonorrhoea and Syphilis.

The use of this medicine to women during the period of menstruation is specially recommended.

TESTIMONIALS.

DEAR SIR,

According to the reputation stated in the "Nation" paper, your medicine was used which has shown marvellous result indeed. I require the same for a relative so kindly send per V. P. P. and oblige

Yours faithfully,
Chak No. 23
Secretary to
UMRAO SINGH KAIS.

DEAR SHEIKH SAHIB,

Your medicine has given a complete rest, May God bless you for this favour; so send one complete Box for me and four for my friends per V. P. P. and oblige.

Yours faithfully,
ABDULLAH MALIK
Sambalpore.

DEAR HAKIM JI,

I received your medicine. Though it was irregularly taken, yet it has given me good result. God bless you as He has created you for the good of mankind. I am indeed highly indebted to you.

Yours faithfully,
ISNAHLAH CONTRACTOR
Montgomery.

MY DEAR SHEIKH SAHIB,

Your medicine has given me much relief and I earnestly believe that your medicine will totally cure me if taken the full course according to your directions. My friend is also suffering from the same disease; so please send a complete Box for him per V. P. P. at your earliest convenience and oblige.

Yours faithfully,
SHAHBAZ KHAN
Gujranwala.

COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO—

SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED, Pir Gilanian St., 73,
LAHORE.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS.

In continuation of Government Press Note No. 1322 B of 23rd July 1923 it is notified.

I. That admissions to the 1st year class of the Grant Medical College in November 1923 will be limited to 60 selected in the following order:—

(i) Students already admitted to the Grant Medical College who have passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination in October 1923 viz., 27.

(ii) 24 students from other colleges who have passed the Preliminary Scientific or Intermediate Science (Group D), by open competition according to the percentage of marks obtained in either of these examinations (if a student has passed both the better percentage will be taken).

(iii) 3 Women students.

(iv) 9 Mahomedans.

(v) 3 Hindus of the backward classes, by competitions among themselves as in (ii).

If any of the places in classes (i) (iii) (iv) and (v) remain unfilled, they will be filled by open competition as in (ii) above.

II. That students desirous of admission shall complete fresh application forms and despatch them so as to reach the Dean Grant Medical College on or before the 3rd November accompanied by a stamped envelope for reply and a certificate from a medical practitioner that they are not suffering from Trachoma, i.e. Granular Conjunctivitis.

III. In June 1924 and in every subsequent June 120 students will be admitted in the following order:—

(a) 84 by open competition as in I (ii) above. Those applicants who have passed the B.Sc. in any one of the groups Physics and Chemistry, Chemistry and Botany, or Botany and Zoology, and have also passed the Intermediate Science (group D) will be given preference over those that have passed only the Intermediate Science (group D) or the preliminary Science Examination.

(b) 12 Women

(c) 12 Manomedans

(d) 12 Hindus of the backward classes, by competition among themselves.

If any of the places in classes (b) (c) or (d) are not filled up, they will be added to class (a).

IV. The length of the medical course is at present under discussion but all students entering now will be subject to any alterations hereafter introduced.

COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

MR. KANAIYALAL N. DESAI'S MANIFESTO.

Mr. Kanaiyalal N. Desai in his manifesto says:—

I am an independent candidate for the elections to be made on the 1st of November to the Bombay Legislative Council from the non-Mahomedan rural constituency of the Surat District. I intended to register my candidature at the last election, but I did not do so as the large majority of the voters had kept aloof from the elections. There were others who like me withdrew from the contests for the same reasons. But not a single seat was found vacant as a result of the general displeasure of the voters. On the contrary, those who had never worked for the public, never thought about public questions, rushed in the Council and became the pliant tools of the bureaucracy. I have, therefore, decided this time to contest the election as a candidate from the constituency I have served for years. No one can pretend that the "reforms" are a Swaraj, or that they can secure Swaraj. But the "reforms" could be utilised and, therefore, should be utilised for obtaining Swaraj. There has been a show made of responsible Government in the provincial legislatures. But there are two artificial divisions of reserved and unreserved activities. After three years of close acquaintance and experience of this futile method the conclusion has been found inevitable that the whole administration must be made responsible to the Council. For this also there is need for work in the Council. If the value of the right to vote is properly understood if it is properly utilised we can at the least establish by the method laid down by the Government themselves that that popular opinion is against the existing political administration. This will not be a matter of insignificant importance. It is true that we cannot achieve much even in the departments apparently wholly entrusted to the popular representatives. But if the Council is strong and if the voters help them we can easily break down official interference. This was the weakness that was revealed during the working of the last Council. Local Self-Government, Education, Temperance, all these questions can be so handled as to prepare and even to uplift the people, for their rights. I have always held advance views on these questions and I believe they require to be efficiently managed.

In matters of finance there has been no doubt a control over the freedom of the popular representatives. But I believe the top-heavy administration could be made less expensive by applying the axe at the top, by seeing that the money that is needed for the prevention of destitution the chronic ailment of the country is not utilised in ensuring comfort for generations of alien officials. We can neither depend on violence nor on the good intention of our rulers. And, yet we shall have to employ some sort of strength and pressure for gaining our object. We shall have to prepare the people for the purpose. The Council will can be utilised for that and should be utilised for the object. There are at present many parties contending for the elections. No popular representative can accept co-operation. There can be no co-operation between the master and the slave. I believe that so long as the country has not obtained Swaraj there can be really only two parties in the country, the one in favour of the Government and the other against it. For the latter there can be only one policy—to oppose and obstruct the Government. Whatever may be the number of the parties just at present after the elections are over there will be only one such genuinely popular party for working inside the Council. And, if I am elected I shall join that party. So long as the political administration is not made wholly responsible no one can define exactly his scope of work. And after all everything will depend on the majority that may be secured. That is why it is important to forget the party squabbles and record vote in favour of the deserving candidate. The village population, the bulk of the population of the country has got an opportunity for making its grievances heard. It should not be lost. It must take a special interest in the work. I am an agriculturist and a zemindar. I have taken active part in the public activities connected with the villages. I am thoroughly familiar with life in the villages. I have not asked for popular support without previously serving the people. Since 1905 I have been actively associated and have worked for ventilating popular grievances both in the city of Surat and the villages of the Surat District. I have worked for the depressed classes. When the name of the Congress was practically unknown in the villages I started working for it there. I might claim that so far as the District around Surat is concerned I was the first to begin and encourage political consciousness in the villages. The work that I have done during the period is I hope sufficient to show that if the voters elect me they will not have elected an unworthy representative. Their confidence will not be misplaced.

S. S. LEAGUE SANITATION ROUND.

CONDITIONS IN E. WARD.

A Sanitation Round on behalf of the Working Men's Institute of the Social Service League, Bombay, was arranged on Sunday the 21st October 1923 at 8-30 a.m. in "E" Ward. The party consisted of Mr. B. G. Parulkar, member of the Municipal Corporation, Mr. A. V. Chitre, Superintendent Tata Sons Workmen's Institute, Mr. S. A. Punekekar, Conservancy Overseer, Mr. A. M. Naik and others. The party started from the Bombay Working Men's Institute at 8-45 a.m. and visited the chawls known as Kushaba Kale's on Delisle Road cross lane in E. Ward. These chawls have got a big courtyard. The party visited the first front chawl of the same owner. It is a three storeyed building and occupied by the middle class as well as the working class people. The conditions observed there were as follows:—

1. The chawls were found to be in a dilapidated condition and not repaired and white washed for a considerable period.

2. Heaps of katchara and decaying matter were collected in the gallaries on all floors in front of the rooms and it was found that the scavengers had not removed the same for over a week. This serious state of things was brought to the notice of the Municipal servants who were present on the spot.

3. The condition of the latrines was also found most unsatisfactory and also it was found on enquiry that the latrines were not daily cleansed. Also some of the privies were choked up. Attention of the Municipal officers was drawn to this.

4. The tenants complained about insufficient water supply.

5. The open drains were also found to be completely choked up.

6. The flooring of the chawl was not in a proper condition. The waste water pipe was found in a detached condition, and also leaking and causing a great nuisance to the tenants residing on the ground floor.

On seeing this condition, the party thought it advisable to meet the ladlord personally who resides in the same court yard. The party saw the landlord at his place and brought the insanitary conditions of the chawls to his notice. The latter promised to take steps immediately to redress the grievances of the tenants so far as he was concerned. The tenants also were asked to take the necessary precautions on their part for preserving sanitation in the chawls.

Huschke's Cologne Water

NOT GENUINE WITHOUT THREE STARS & No. 4711 ON EVERY LABEL.
Sole Distributors,
PATELL LIMITED.
151, Chuckla St. BOMBAY 3.

DIABETES

WOALD-RENOWNED,
RADICAL AND SURE CURE.

To,
Messrs. K. P. RAY and J. P. RAY BROS.,
5, Benares City.

DEAR SIRS.

The specific gravity of my urine, when tested 3 days ago, was 1015 and there was no sugar whatever. I do not feel weak at all. I feel more energetic than before. I have recommended your medicine to several of my friends.

Thanking you for your able treatment.

Yours Sincerely,
A. APPADU PANTULU,
Dewan of Kurupam,
Visagapatam District.

NOTE.—Testimonials are sent free. FULL amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected. This is the best time for taking the specific.

INDIA'S ROOFS

"ITALIT"

The components of "Italit" are Portland Cement and Asbestos Fibre, a combination that will withstand the variable climate of India, fire-proof, water-proof and sun-resisting, keeping interiors cool; lower in initial cost than previous types. To be had either in flat or corrugated sheets.

Send for Booklet A. C. S.

HEATLY & GRESHAM Ltd.

204, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA, MADRAS.

Not for any limited period but FOR EVER, the

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

(no malleable iron castings as in other bicycles) is guaranteed all over the world. Only a highest grade bicycle could give this thorough guarantee.

Send for "The Book of the Raleigh."

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
263, Hornby Road, (opp. Cox & Co.)
BOMBAY.

OURS ARE THE
SPECTACLES & EYEGLASSES
WITH A DISTINCTION

BALIWALLA & HOMI
THE LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY.

HORNBY ROAD OPP. WHITEAWAY & KALBADEVI ROAD

THAT NAME IS OUR PRIDE—YOUR SECURITY.

AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS FOR SUPERB CRAFTSMANSHIP.

BEST TESTIMONIALS OF APPRECIATION FROM MAHARAJAS AND OTHER MOST ENLIGHTENED PERSONAGES.

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AUCTION SALE.

VORA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
House and Estate Agents,
Money Lenders and Rent Contractors,
18, Apollo Street, Fort.
'Phone No. 4065.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS TO INVEST THEIR MONEY IN A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PARBHADEVI ROAD, DADAR.

AUCTION SALE OF ¼ SHARE BELONGING TO FRANK D'SILVA IN THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PARBHADEVI ROAD, DADAR.

Under instructions from Mr. Hormusji B. Patel, pleader for the mortgagee Mr. Dadabhoy Cowasji Mistry and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Frank D'Silva in pursuance of the power of sale vested in the mortgagee by a mortgage dated 1st January 1921, Messrs VORA AND CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th day of October, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following property on the premises.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

The ¼ share in all that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land with the messuage or a pucca built bungalow or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Parbhadevi Road at Dadar in the Registration District of Bombay and registered in the Collector's Book under old No. 331 new No. 4076, old Survey No. 412, new Survey No. 1/778 and bearing Municipal and Collector's Ward G No. 2737 and Street No. 202 and admeasuring 1150 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows—That is to say on or towards the North by the Portuguese Church Street, on or towards the East by the property of the Church of N. S. Da Salvacao on or towards the South by the property of the late C. D. Munos and on or towards the West by the Parbhadevi Road.

For further particulars and conditions and for inspection of title deeds and other papers, apply to Mr. Hormusji B. Patel, pleader for the Vendor at his office at Picket Road, Kalbadevi or to the Undersigned.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th October, 1923.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4927.

BEST OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE A NEWLY BUILT IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY IN A BUSINESS LOCALITY.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE RECENTLY BUILT IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KALBADEVI ROAD OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co. Auctioneers will under instructions from the Owner sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immoveable property on Sunday, the 28th October 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax Tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Kalbadevi Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring 30 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 19, New No. 130, Old Survey No. 131, New Survey No. 359 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "C" Ward No. 1943, Street No. 292-294 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by Dadyseth Agiarri Road and by the property of Manekbai widow of Chunilal Chhotalal on or towards the west and South by the property of Sheth Serupchand Hukamchand and on or towards the East by the Kalbadevi Road.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co. Attorneys for the Vendor at their Office at No. 65, Esplanade Road Fort, or to the undersigned.

N. B.—The above property is situated just near the property of Sheth Saruchand Hukamchand and is fronting the Kalbadevi Road which is a very good business locality and accordingly the intending purchasers are requested to have a look over the same.

Private offers, will be received and accepted if found reasonable and the purchaser will be given vacant possession of the property.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT SUKLAJI STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Pathare and Co., Attorneys for Atmaram alias Vithal Lakhmidas, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors concerned, pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an Indenture of Mortgage dated 2nd November, 1911, made between the mortgagors of the one part and the mortgagee of the one part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th October, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kharsetji Suklaji Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement sixty-one square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16491, Old Survey No. 4629 and New Survey No. 12/5745, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 830 and Street No. 3, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the North, South and East by Government ground and on the West by the property of Akbar Hoosein Ismail.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Pathare and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office at Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th October, 1923.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
No. 13, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Medical Storekeeper to Government, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 31st October, 1923, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at the Medical Stores Depot, Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club, the following goods:—

A quantity of unserviceable Medical Stores, etc.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th October, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
130, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE RUBY AND DIAMOND NECKLACE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors for the mortgagee, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on SATURDAY, the 27th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

1 valuable Ruby and Diamond Necklace.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT 1ST MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dallas and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Hirjibhoy Hormusji Belgaumwalla and Mr. Nowroji Hormusji Belgaumwalla, executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. Hormusji Nowroji Belgaumwalla, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 27th October, 1923 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the North side of 1st Marine Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and seventy-six square yards and three-ninth of a square yard or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal assessment under C Ward No. 2429 and Street Nos. 64-66-68 and 70 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a passage and beyond that by the property now or late of Burjorji Rustomji Katrak and on or towards the West partly by a private passage common to the hereditaments and premises, hereby granted and to the property now or late of Aishabai Abdul Aziz and partly by public passage on or towards the North by a passage and beyond that by the property now or late of Haji Sulleman and on or towards the South by the said 1st Marine Street and which said premises are in the occupation of the vendor's tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dallas and Co., Attorneys for the said Mr. Hirjibhoy Hormusji Belgaumwalla and Mr. Nowroji Hormusji Belgaumwalla, or to the undersigned.

Under instructions from W. A. Evans, Esq., of P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SUNDAY, the 28th October, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at No. 22, Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, rich glass crockery and plateware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabinets and corner stands, folding cottage Piano, rich ornaments, China and Japanese vases, fancy figures, one English perambulator, piano, phonograph, ice-box, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, hat-stands, reclining sofas, glass door show-cases, writing tables, silver show-cases, book-stands, wall clocks, pictures, single and double meat-safes, water filter, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the above on view.

AUCTION SALE OF MARINE MOTOR ENGINE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Room, No. 130, Apollo Street.

1 Marine Motor Engine.

By order of Messrs. James Finlay and Co.

4 Broken marble slabs (Granite).

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, unclaimed articles such as.—Spectacles, Hinges, Brass Nozzel, sari, chair, copper slabs, silver bangles, buttons, watch, rolled gold chain, Gold studs, etc ., etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber tyred victoria.
1 secondhand rubber tyred landau.
1 secondhand rubber tyred shigram.
1 secondhand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 Arab horse in saddle.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.

BENNETT AND CO.,

Bombay, 27th October, 1923.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S BUILDING MATERIALS AT KALYAN.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Soban Vazir (insolvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 30th October, 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises of Mulji Haridas Mills at Kalyan, the following:—

3 sheds and one big lot of scaffoldings, hardware, pipes, bricks, scrab winch, coal, broken carts and furniture, safe, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th October, 1923.

MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
8/10, Dean Lane, Fort.
Telephone 5152.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Auction Sale of very rich plain and open carved teak and blackwood furniture by well-known makers, Pianola, Pathephone with Records, small oval shaped billiard table marble statues, Ice refrigerator, platedware, glass, crockery, etc.,

TO-DAY, the 27th October, Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction at 16, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, rich and artistic furniture comprising of dining table, large sideboards, dinner wagons, dining room chairs silver show cabinets, Chesterfield suite, old open carved cabinets, centre table, arm and armless chairs, single and double bedsteads, writing tables, oval shaped mirror and panelled almirah, clothes and gown presses, crockery, glass and platedware.

Property of Mr. A. J. L. Murray, of G. I. P. Railway.

Catalogues are printed, and the property is open to view.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, the 28th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction at 24, Mazagon Terrace, opposite Mazagon Police Court, valuable household furniture by well known makers such as telescopic sliding dining table, dining chairs, drawing room suites, sofas and chairs to match mirror and panelled door almirahs, sweet-toned cottage piano by (Brinsmead) crockery, platedware, and glassware.

Property of Mr. A. Williamson and is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th October, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

Another Great Picture—a Universal Attraction *par excellence*!

TO NIGHT—THIS WEEK

'NOBODY'S BRIDE'

Starring (5 Reels)

HERBERT RAWLINSON

This woman who lived in the underworld and posed as an artist—could she be clean and honest? Jimmy Nevins, who might be a "Bum" but he had once been a gentleman, wondered, and as he wondered she did more to prove her love for him.

'NOBODY'S BRIDE'

A Strong Cast including *Alice Lake and Edna Murphy.*

Men may have been created equal as the founders of the republic said but from the very cradle they are constantly fighting to keep the branding iron of fate from marking them into classes through the interference of "Circumstances." See the Universal Film Play, "Nobody's Bride," starring Herbert Rawlinson.

'NOBODY'S BRIDE'
'NOBODY'S BRIDE'

Do you like underworld pictures with something to them besides thrills * * character and human interest? Then you'll like

'NOBODY'S BRIDE'

A Romantic Story with lots of action and Drama, well-directed and with Splendid ettings.

The unusual situation of a man being loved by two women, one, a young and beautiful blue blood and the other, equally beautiful but a member of a band of crooks.

'NOBODY'S BRIDE'

"Chance," "circumstances," "fate," or whatever an individual may choose to call the unseen force of life, sweeps every man and every woman into phases of life which he or she had never expected to enter. A man wants to be a certain thing and wants to achieve certain works; but by the time he is grown to full manhood he realizes that his own efforts are of pygmy calibre compared to the grand shuffling of "circumstances."

The makers of this picture believe it embodies the most universal theme possible in a story. Do you?

To-Night 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45; & 10 30 P.M. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

BOMBAY'S BEST FEATURE-HOUSE

NOVELTY CINEMA

Telephone No. 40106
Grant Road, Tram Terminus

Commencing from Satur. 27th October, 1923

TO-NIGHT FIVE SHOWS
—3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

CARL LAEMMLE presents

Gladys Walton

in a Fervid Story of
A GIRL'S SEARCH FOR ROMANCE.

"THE LOVE LETTER"

Stirring and Dramatic — Universal's Newest Attraction.

Should a girl write Love Letters? or should she use the Telephone? See Glady's Walton in "The Love Letter."

If a Girl indiscriminately writes love letters to unknown men, what must eventually happen? Is she taking desperate Chances? Should a Girl confess her pa[illegible] she marries?

SHOP GIRL'S NOT[illegible] HER SPOUSE

The Programme includes Unive[illegible] Reel Super Century Comedy

"PEG O' T[illegible] MOVIES"

Starring the World's [illegible]st Screen Actress

B[illegible]BY [illegible]GGY

DON'T MISS T[illegible] PROGRAMME.

NOVEL[illegible]Y CIN[illegible]A

Grant Road Tram Terminus.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. H. MAHARAJA GAEKVAD OF BARODA.

Gandharv Natak Mandali

GRANT ROAD.
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
NEW PLAY!! NEW PLAY!
ON
Saturday 27th Oct. 1923 (p.m. 8-30 Night.)
and
Sunday 28th October 1923 (p.m. 3 Noon.)

ASHA-NIRASHA

Manager,
Gandharv Natak Mandali.
BOMBAY.

Next Week at Poona LAST WEEK! Next Week at Poona LAST WEEK!

The Company will go to Poona after the following performances in Bombay and thence to Sholapur. Only three performances at Poona.

Balwant Sangit Mandli

New Drama! Only two performances
New Drama!
Saturday 27-10-23 at 8-30 P.M. (S.T.
Sunday 28-10-23 at 3-0 P.M. (S.T.)
(by late Annasheb Kirloskar & Mr. C. G. Kolhatkar)
Sangit) RAMRAJYA VIYOG (Parts 1 to 5)

G. K. Parchure,
General Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

What Is The Greatest Love?

Mother-Love is the greatest thing on earth! The mother's heart is always with her children.

MATRI-SNEHA

OR

A MOTHER'S DEVOTION

SEE THIS DRAMA!

It will engrave its story on your heart!

"Matri-Sneha"

A drama of mother's love.

A romance of courage. A Play that unveils the miracle of love. Don't miss to see this powerful story.

SEE THIS DRAMA!

A picture that will appeal to the eye as well as the mind!

"Matri-Sneha"

A drama that lifts the veil from the mystery of life.

A drama with the immortal touch.

A drama that will inspire.

PATHE GAZETTE

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M.
Saturday and Sunday Extra show at 3-30 P. M.
PRICE AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Cinema Majestic

Gi[illegible]
Present[illegible] during
[illegible]
[illegible]ally Selected Picture

JANAKA VIDEHI

The newest creation of
THE NATIONAL FILM Co.

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Bellasis Road, near Parsi Statue.
to-day and during the week.
A Universal Special Attraction

The Town Scandal

Starring
the vivacious little star

Gladys Walton

Also a Century Comedy.
COMMENCING November 10th.
for the first time in Bombay
The most powerful Universal Serial
Oregon Trail featuring Art Accord.

MADAN THEATRES, LTD.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

6-30 & 10. p. m.
"THE SHEIKH"
featuring Rudolf Valentino

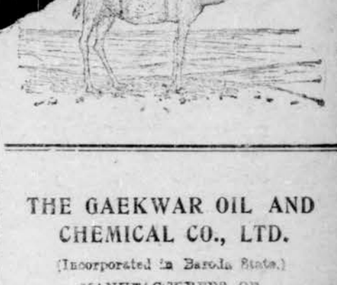
EMPIRE THEATRE

4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE LADY OWNER"
featuring Violet Hopson

EMPRESS THEATRE.

3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
JACKIE COOGAN
IN
"MY BOY."

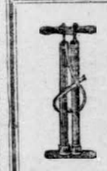
Your Respect for Humanity will be increased when you



THE GAEKWAR OIL AND CHEMICAL CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Baroda State.)
MANUFACTURERS OF

THYMOL	FALMROSA OIL
DILL OIL	SHELLAC
CUMIN OIL	CUTCH

Agents
Messrs. N. PURSHOTAM & CO.
10, Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Works at GWALIOR.



COMPOUND AIR PUMP
HIGHEST QUALITY
"AEOLUS" TWO-CYLINDER Compound Tyre Pump. Easiest working. Strongly made of Brass—air-tight Joints and length 16 ins. 1¼ and ¾ ins. dia. barrels.
ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED
Rs. 12-8 each.
(Ask for our Air Pump Handbill. 30 different kinds.)
THE ADVANCE MOTOR Co.,
7, Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number .....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An honest PEON to deliver newspapers and collect sundry bills, must know to ride a Bicycle. See Mr. Nazim at the "Bombay Chronicle" Office.
A

WANTED—A TYPIST for a store supplier's office. Apply stating qualifications to Box No. 9784, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R8825

WANTED—SHORTHAND TYPIST for Steamship Company, one capable of doing independent correspondence preferred. Apply enclosing copies of certificates to Box No 9772, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R8890

WANTED—A highly qualified and experienced first class MECHANICAL ENGINEER for a local Mill. Liberal salary Apply Box No. 9766, Advt. Dept., "Bomb Chronicle."
A R8792

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS ENGINEER, well experienced for an up-country mill. Apply stating terms and qualifications. to Box No. 9775 Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R17916

WANTED,—A TUTOR, strong in English for fifth standard boy, must know French. Apply Box No. 9779, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R8809

WANTED—Hindu GRADUATES Experts in translating from Gujarati into Hindi English and Marathi, on Rs. 75. Apply NAGINDAS and MANEKLAL, Hanuman Bldg., Homji Street, Circle, Bombay.
R8840

WANTED—REPRESENTATIVES everywhere for Brass and German silver Nutcrackers, samples per V. P. P. of Rs. 6. Apply CHHAGANLAL DAMODAR, Mullamedi Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)
A R8752

WANTED—[illegible] "Bombay Chronicle"
A

WANTED—ASSISTANT S[illegible] the Cooperative Credit So[illegible] B. B. & C. I. Railway Ltd, Grade Rs. [illegible] Rs. 250. Security to the value of Rs. 2,000 required to be deposited. Applications stating age and qualifications should be sent to the Society's Office, B B. & C. I. Railway, Churchgate Street.
A R8823

WANTED—A Marathi-knowing experienced L.T.M. of the V. J. Technical Institute to teach Spinning and Weaving and to take charge of the Elementary Textile Technical School of the Social Service League. Apply stating terms to G. N. SAHASRABUDHE, Working Men's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel, Bombay.
A R8782

WANTED—YOUTHS desirous of joining service immediately to see Manager, STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Messrs. Cox and Co., to learn Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Typewriting by Touch System (Blind) at exceptionally moderate rates. Individual coaching until successful. Limited accomodation in Shorthand Speed Class. Success Guaranteed. Join to-day, Enrolment daily.
A

400 VACANCIES in March 1924 for Shorthand Typists, Typists, Cashiers, Accountants, and Secretarial posts in Bombay. Specially important for the present Telephone Co's Staff. Special Term commences from 2nd November for 1924 Commercial Examinations. Subjects:—SHORTHAND (Easy Method 40 days' Course) Typewriting, Accountancy, Auditing, Filing, Law, Banking General Commercial Knowledge, Commercial French rapidly required. Apply sharp, The Secretary, LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby Road.
A R8831

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—TUITIONS by Hindoo Undergraduate in English, Mathematics, History; upto Matric. Success guaranteed. Apply Box No. 9786, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R8835

WANTED—TYPE-COPYING WORKS of any description. All works executed promptly at moderate charges. Please write to ALEXANDRA COLLEGE, opposite Whiteaways.
B R8836

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

GODOWN—Required accommodation not [illegible] than 45 feet by 35 feet, suitable to [illegible] for Cleaning Kapok (Silk Cotton) [illegible] premises would be taken if [illegible] Mazagaon or [illegible]
R8837

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—A BUNGALOW and a STABLE at Vesawa, near Andheri Sea side next to the Sanatorium. Please see personally BABLIBAI RAIKER, No. 5, Girl School Galli Gamdevi, Bombay.
C R8810

TO BE LET—79, Motlibai Street, Byculla, Mariam Vila, ground floor. Apply to DADA DEWRAJ, Chuckla Street.
C R8772.

TO LET for OFFICE.—One big Hall on 1st floor, measuring about 50' by 50' direct on Hornby Road and in Business Centre, fitted with electric lights. For particulars Apply to Box No. 9780, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R8811

TO LET.—FLATS at Yusuf Buildings, Mount Road, Mazagaon, near Tram Terminus, Westerly Breeze, with Electric lights, and up-to-date accommodation. Rent moderate. Blocks of three rooms with kitchen Rs. 100 four rooms with kitchen Rs. 130, and five rooms with kitchen Rs. 140, respectively. Motor Garage, accommodation for two motors. Rent Rs. 40. Apply to BANDUKWALLA, at the premises.
C R8832

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR "Sunday Chronicle."

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A business that NEVER FAILS, but steady profit. Owner going out of Thana, therefore disposing wholesale, one oil Engine 9 H.P. with oil and water tank complete, two Flour Mills, 18" & 14" dia. stone, 2 pulleyes, 4" wide hair belting for two Mills complete and 40 others necessary things most useful for Engine and Mills. Engine and Mills is quite new, used for 3 months only, at present the Mill is working wholeday. Complete set is supplied to start a [illegible] of Flour Mill. Delivery free on co[illegible] holesale Price, Rs. 2,500 neare[illegible] all particulars apply to P. M[illegible] haterwadi, THANA.
Rs803

[illegible] ETC.

[illegible] "Bombay Ch[illegible]
A

OVERLAND—Model 85—Latest. An absolute bargain. Apply [illegible] PRATT (Bombay) LTD., Hughes Road.
JH 17653

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED.—Second-hand 14-16 Sec. Rails, with Fish Plate and Bolts Complete. Write to Box No. 9767, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R8793

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Just unpacked English LANDAULETTES, CANOE VICTORIAS at DADABHOY RUTTONJI, Carriage and Motor Body Builder, opposite Kandawari, inside Gaiwari, Girgaon.
N R8641

FOR SALE—Brand new Canoe Victoria and Landaulette at Dadabhoy Ruttonji Carriage and motor-body builder, Oppt. Kandavari, inside Gaiwari, Girgaum. Also English carriages for sale.
N R8790

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIION—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects; Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting. Shorthand and Shortnand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS. Princess Street, corner Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND—Theory and Speed Classes, conducted by expert Lady Teacher. Terms moderate. ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, opposite Whiteaways.
M R8836

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Established 1906—Sound Training in Book-keeping and Accountancy, Auditing, Banking, Law, etc., imparted by Principals, A. J. Mukati and R. S. Bharucha (Late of the Kalbadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution). Fees moderate. Enrolment daily. Classes morning and evening. Kanta Terrace. Kalbadevi, Bombay. Prospectus on application

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS.—100 Austria, 70 Germany, 50 French Colonies, 40 Portuguese Colonies, 45 South America, 50 Bavaria, 45 British Australasia, all different, 12 As. each. The lot Rs. 5. PETER DE SOUZA, Jhansi.
L R8833

WRITE now for our List of Prophylactic Specialities against Venereal Diseases etc. Read Prof. Karve's books on Birth Control, and the Prevention of Venereal Diseases, Re. 1 each THE RIGHT AGENCY, Gordhandas Bdg., Opp. Fortuguese Church, Girgaum.
L R8821

WANTED PUBLIC TO KNOW that AIDS TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Majumdar (8th edition revised and up-to-date), is, as the "INDIAN MIRROR" says, "EXCELLENT dictionary of choice words, phrases and Latin and other foreign expressions commonly used in newspapers." Price Re. 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR at 10, Moti Lal Sen Lane, Narkoldanga (B), CALCUTTA.
L

FINANCIAL.

WANTED TO ADVANCE on mortgage rupees fifty thousand on sound property. Apply Box No. 9783 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
R R8822

WANTED by a sound private limited concern Rs. 60,000 immediately. Reasonable interest and ample security offered. For full particulars apply Messrs. PURNANAND CLUBWALLA & JASUBHAI, Solicitors, 11, Hummum Street, Fort.
R17946

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AUCTIONEERS.

SURPLUS STOCK SALVAGE, ETC.—A Bombay firm of reputable and experienced Auctioneers will be glad to receive particulars of goods for disposal. Absolute privacy—Auction C/o "The Bombay Chronicle."
13680

ALWAYS write for all sort of Ivory Novelties and Fancy Combs to the well-known and first class Ivory Goods Manufacturers:—THE INDIAN IVORY WORKS, Darshani Gate, Amritsar. Their Goods are cheaper and up-to-date
T R8764

LINSEED OIL, double boiled, genuine, manufactured in a first class mill in Cawnpore, fitted with up-to-date plant. Agents and dealers apply for terms. THE CAWNPORE LINSEED OIL MILLS, Cawnpore.
T R8773

KASHMIR SUPPLIES,—Best DONEGAL TWEEDS of soft Natural Wool, Rs. 12 per suit length (7¼ yards by 24 inches). Rs. 9 per coat length (5 yards). Real Kashmir Embroidered Silk Blouse piece Rs. 10. Silk embroidered Leather Vanity Bag Rs. 3-2-0. Hand-picked fresh Saffron Rs. 2-12-0 per tola. Pure Lotus Honey Re. 1 per tola. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar, Kashmir.
T R8655

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved Model	207
Empire 1, Rs. 80, 90, Remington 7 75, 90	
Corona Folding with Case Rs. 95, 120,	135
Oliver 2, Rs. 80, 8 100, 5, 125, 9,	175
Noiseless, Re. 115, Mercedes, German	190
Underwood 5, latest Rs. 190, Brief [illegible] 190, 9,	225
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt [illegible]	
Remington 10, Visible [illegible] 150, 175, 225,	250
Remington 10 [illegible] 240, 11, Brief	210
Remington [illegible] Factory Rebuilt, as new.....	
[illegible] latest, new types,	190
[illegible]plex Hammond Rs. 150, Leather	200
[illegible]i Remington 9, little used,	190
Carbons etc., Papers, Repairs.	
[illegible] and COMPANY, Typewriter Ex-	
[illegible] Petit Institute, Hornby Road.	

[illegible]YPEWRITER BARGAINS:

	Rs.
[illegible] New Improved, latest ...	207
[illegible] 100, Remington 8.	100
[illegible]th Caso (German)	100
[illegible] Almost New	165
[illegible] Fiscap.	150
[illegible]9 Slightly-used	175
[illegible]. Portablo like new ...	185
[illegible]nd [illegible] Gujerati	
[illegible]s. 100, [illegible]	165
[illegible]s. Repairs to All	

[illegible] Ribbons, Carbon paper[illegible] Makes of Typewriters. [illegible]WRITING CO., THE GLOBE TYPE[illegible] Bombay. Churchgate St. Fort

PROFESSION[illegible]

LEPROSY AND LEUC[illegible]DERMA FREE.

10,000 PACKETS F[illegible]e about 10,000 I have arranged to distribu[illegible] LEUCO-sample packets of my cure [illegible] prove its DERMA or WHITE LEPROS[illegible] is not efficacy and to show that the [illegible] The incurable as supposed. It neve[illegible] won-sample packet will be enough to [illegible] it at ders in only one inch spot. W[illegible] cost once, per V. P. P. for As. 6 to [illegible] ot its transmission.

Leprosy and its Treat[illegible] uable A close study of this treatis[illegible] and even a lay reader to treat case[illegible] hout all forms of skin disease with s[illegible] the assistance of a medical ma[illegible] Price Re. 2. V. P. charges As[illegible] Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, [illegible] or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM. [illegible]TA. Nandibagan Lane Salkia, CAL[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7.8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3.8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

SEND ALL YOUR ENQUIRIES IN

RUBBER

Insertion—Sheets—Rings—Tubing

Made to your specification

Ebonite rods and sheets

PIONEER Rubber & Industrial Co. Ltd., Sadana House. Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

VALVES.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DWARKA "TEMPLE" BRAND. PORTLAND CEMENT.

THIS CEMENT has been recognised to the finest and best all over being fa above the British Standard Specification. Regularly supplied to the Bombay Governm and other bodies. The Superintendent, Government Test House, Alipore, in his report refer to this cement in eulogising terms. Write fo our Booklet and current year's calendar

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO. LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE JEWELLERY valued at about Rs. Thirty-two thousand two hundred and nineteen belonging to the Mairal family is to be sold by Public Auction on the 29th October, 1923, during office hours at Vithal Mandir, near Mandvi in Baroda City. Particulars can be had from the Baroda Saba's office.

D. V. GAIKWAD,
Suba Palya Palak,
Branch.
C R8817

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that my right, title or interest if any there was in the Devonshire Dairy Supply Coy. at Examiner Press Buildings has ceased as from 22nd October 1923, and Mr E. J. Roberts the sole Proprietor thereof is solely and wholly responsible to all persons dealing with the said Devonshire Dairy Supply Coy., and persons so dealing will do so at their own risk and account.

D. R. ENGINEER,
Bombay, 27th October, 1923. R8841

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LD. BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, Raja Bahadur Motilal Mansions, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 3rd November, 1923.

By order of the Board,
VITHALDAS KARSONDAS,
Secretary.
Bombay, 26th October, 1923.
C17952

ALPHA GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.

IT HAS BEEN BROUGHT TO OUR [illegible] that in a paragraph published in "Commerce" the Alpha General Insurance Co Ltd., has been described as in liquidation.

This statement is entirely without foundation and steps have been taken to have it contradicted in the columns of the journal mentioned.

ALAN WOLFE,
Branch Manager, Bombay.
R8814

THE BANK OF MORVI, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Morvi, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10-16, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of November, 1923, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) in the afternoon, when the subjoined Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 22nd day of October, 1923, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

RESOLUTION.

"That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 1 crore divided into 1 lakh shares of Rs. 25 each fully paid up and 3 lakh shares of Rs. 25 each on which Rs. 10 per share have been paid to Rs. 15 lakhs divided into 1 lakh shares of Rs. 15 per share fully paid up and by extinguishing all the 3 lakh shares on which Rs. 10 have been paid up."

By order of the Board,
U. S. DESAI,
Manager.
Bombay, 27th October, 1923.
C17924

ADMINISTRATION OF NAGAR AVELI,

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BY superior order, it is made public that in the Revenue Head Office (Direccao dos Servicos de Fazenda) at Nova-Goa, before the Commission referred in the advertisements from the Agricultural and Forest Head Office (Direccao dos Servicos Agricolas, Florestais e Pecuarios) dated 1st instant and inserted in the Government Gazette (Boletim Oficial) No. 82, dated 12th instant, a public auction is to be held on 16th Novembro 1923, at 2 and 3 o'clock p.m., respectively, for the sale, **without limit of price and by verbal bid**, of the trees situated in the agricultural plots of the villages of [illegible]o, Karachigaum, Kerdi, Dholara and Kalo, as well as of all the products of the Parzan[illegible] of Pati and Dapara villages and of the forests [illegible]ment that remained uncut of the compartiments Dholara, the first and the second forest of [illegible] longing to the Northern Division forests b[illegible] third one, to the Southern Division and the [illegible] Aveli jurisdiction.

The conditions referred in the above mentioned advertisements and other particulars are exposed to all who may wish to know, on every office day from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m., in the Agricultural and Forest Head Office (Direccao dos Servios Agricolas, Florestais e Pecuarios), in the Revenue Head Office (Direccao dos Servico de Fezenda) at Nova-Goa, and in the Fores[illegible] Department of the Administration of Nagar Aveli, Administration of Naga[illegible] Aveli, Forest Department, at Silvassa, dated 24th October, 1923.

F. X. M. SOA[illegible]A VEIGA,
[illegible]dministrator.
C17947

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

THE ATTENTION of Shareholders is invited to the fact that the last date for receiving applications from them for allotment of shares in the Central Bank of India, Limited, is 6th November, 1923.
C17945

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the monopoly of distillation and supply of country liquor (prepared from Mahua) in Orchha State (Bundelkhand, C. I.), for three years, commencing from 1-7-24 to 30-6-27.

Tenders must reach Revenue Commissioner's Office, Tikamgarh, by 15-12-23.

For further particulars apply to the Excise Officer, Tikamgarh (Bundelkhand, C. I.).

GOBIND PRASAD,
Excise Officer.
TA17940

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. MAHOMEDALLI ABDULALI BHAGAT, AKBARALI ABDULALI BHAGAT and JIVABHAI ABDULALI BHAGAT have contracted to purchase from SAMSUDIN MAHOMEDALLI BANDOOKWALLA, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the Sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of land, situate at the Junction of Sandhurst Road and Falkland Road in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, which piece of land has been computed to contain a Total area of four hundred and seventy-eight square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the North by Sandhurst Road aforesaid on the East by Plots Nos. 75 and 76 of the Sandhurst Road (East) Estate of the Board and on the South-West by Falkland Road aforesaid which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 10 of the said Estate together with the buildings now standing thereon and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 5097 and 5098 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6768 (4) and 7794 (2) Street Nos. 3a, 9a, 11, 15, 19a and 21a and Cadastral Survey No. is part of No. 2926 (Bhuleshwar Division).

Dated this 26th day of October, 1923.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER AND HIRALAL
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C17948

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will and Testament of GOVINDIBAI alias BADIBAI, widow of Gujar Pokharji Punamchand, Gujar Hindu Inhabitant, of Bombay, who resided at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

GOSWAMI SHRI 108 SHRI GOKULNATHJI JIVANLALJI MAHARAJ, Priest, Telegaon Brahmin, residing at Bada Mandir, Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort, one of the Executor named in the said Will of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 12th day of October in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
The 13th day of October, 1923.
C17944

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GORDHANDAS DEVIDAS, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, Cloth Merchant, residing at Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

Bai GOMTIBAI alias RAMIBAI, widow of Gordhandas Devidas, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mahim, without the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Seventeenth day of October in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 18th day of October, 1923.
Messrs. AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C17950

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

IN APPEAL FROM ITS ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4071 of 1923.

SUMMARY SUIT.

Plaint filed this 2nd day of October, 1923.

Summons under O. XXXVII, r. 2, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

SALEBHOY TAYABALLI, of Bombay, Daudi Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Sutar Chawl, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

K. D. & BROTHERS, a firm, carrying on business as Importers in Cinematograph accessories and Films at Charni Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

To,

K. D. & BROTHERS,
The Defendants abovenamed,
and
KISHANDAS SHAH,
JUGMOHANDAS SHAH,
BRIJMOHANDAS SHAH,
Partners in the firm of K. D. and Brothers, the Defendants abovenamed.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting.

Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiff has instituted a suit in this Court against you, the abovenamed Defendants under Order XXXVII rule 2, of the Civil Procedure Code, for Rupees 3400 for Principal and Rupees 98-9-6 for interest thereon at the rate of 1½ per cent per month making in the aggregate the sum of Rupees 3498-9-6.....due to him by the defendants at the foot of a promissory note, dated 1st August, 1923, with interest on Rs. 3400 at 1½ per cent per month from the 29th day of September, 1923, the costs of this suit and interest on Judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment.

The hearing is provisionally fixed for the 13th November, 1923, at 11-30 a.m.

Of which a copy is hereto annexed, you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service, for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the Plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rupees 3498-9-6 and interest as aforesaid and the sum of Rupees 200 for costs.

Leave to appear and defend may be obtained on an application made within the time aforesaid to the Sitting Judge in Chambers upon your paying into Court the sum herein mentioned or upon affidavits disclosing such facts as the said Judge may deem sufficient to support the application within the meaning of Order XXXVII, rule 3, of the said Code.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 8th day of October 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL.
for Prothonotary.
R. B. PATEL.

The 8th day of October 1923.
Messrs. VRAJLAL AND CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
K. D. AND BROTHERS,
Goverdhan Building,
Charni Road,
Near West End Cinema,
Bombay.
(INDIA.)

The 1st August 1923.

On demand we promise to pay to Mr. Salebhoy Tayaballi or order the sum of Rs. 3,400 three thousand four hundred only for the value received through Mr. Nomanbhoy T. Poonawala. Interest at 1/8/0 per cent per month.

(Sd.) One K. D. & Brothers. anna

Certified to be a true copy.
(Sd.) VRAJLAL & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
17942

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration Limited to the property and credits belonging to the joint family mentioned in the petition but standing in the name of DAULATRAM RAMBHAGAT, also known as Daulatram Rambhagat Ruia, late of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Merchant, a widower, temporarily residing at the time of his death at Vile Parle, District Thana. ..... Deceased.

HANUMANBAX MANGALCHAND, of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Merchant, residing at Walkeshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this seventeenth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 17th day of October, 1923.
Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & Co.,
C17941 Petitioner's Attorneys.

Egyptian E. G. E. Sakels — — 18.60
New York 11 a.m. — Jan. — 29.87+16
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.) — — May. — 29.80—3
New Orleans 10 a.m Oct. — 29.62
Jan. 29.47

Liverpool, Oct. 25
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C Oct. — 17.61+12
Liverpool Jan. — 16.96+12
Mar. — 16.73+11
May — 16.4 +19

OPENING PRICE
Liverpool, Oct. 25.
To-day's Prices.
.. .. .. — 17.45+06
.. .. 17.10+10
.. ..
.. .. 16.90+06
.. ..
.. .. 16.69+07
.. ..
.. .. 16.47+08
.. ..
.. .. 15.15+10
.. .. .. +
.. ..
.. .. .. 17.60
.. .. .. 17.70

— — — — 16.96+12
— — — — 16.84+12
— — — — 16.73+11
April — — — — 16.59+10
May — — — — 16.49+10
June — — — — 11.33+11
July — — — — 16 17+12
Aug. — — — — 15.71—10
Sept — — — — 15 0 +11
Oct. — — — — 14 49+11
Tone Steady

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.
Liverpool, Oct, 25.
M. G. Bengal Good 10.75
„ „ Fully Good 11.15
„ „ Fine 11.55
No. 1 Oomra, Good 11.70
„ „ „ Fully Good 12.20
„ „ „ Fine 12.70
M. G. Broach, Good 13.45
„ „ Fully Good 13.85
„ „ Fine 14.25
M. G. Scinde, Good 10.65
„ „ Fully Good 10.05
„ „ Fine 11.45

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.
Liverpool, Oct. 25
Months To-day's Price.
Oct. — — — — 17.54+06
Nov. — — — — 17.54+06
Dec. — — — — 17.62+06
Jan. — — — — 17.65+05
Feb. — — — — 17.72+05
Mar. — — — — 17.80+07
April — — — — 17.87+09
May — — — — 17.9 +09
June — — — — 17.99+10
July — — — — 17.99+10
Aug — — — — 17.99+10
Sept — — — — 17.99+10

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.
New York, Oct. 25.
To-day's Prices
Futures at New York, Jan. — 30.00+40
Mar. — 30.01+31
May — 30.15+48
July — 29.53+02

AMERICAN MARKETS,
New York, Oct 24.
Day's Receipts at all U.S.Ports .. 38,000
„ Exports to Great Britain .. 7,000
„ „ Continent 4,000
Futures at New York Oct. .. .. 30.50+15
„ „ „ Dec. .. .. 30.10—07
„ „ „ Jan, ... 29.60—20
„ „ „ Mar. .. .. 29.70—15
„ „ „ May. .. .. 29.75—16
„ „ „ July. .. .. 29.25—13
Spot Cotton at New York .. .. 31.00+15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans .. 30.25 unchgd
Futures , „ Jan. .. .. 29.52—16
„ „ „ Mar. .. .. 29.48—18
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) .. 11 5/16
Silver Foreign mined .. — 63 7/8

New York, Oct. 25.
Day's Receipts at all U.S.Ports — 45,000
„ Exports to Great Britain — 5,000
„ „ Continent — — 11.000
Futures at New York Oct. — — unquoted
„ „ „ Dec. — — 30.58+48
„ „ „ „ Jan. — — 30.00+40
„ „ „ Mar. — — 30.01+31
„ „ „ May — — 30.15+40
„ „ „ July — — 29.53+28
Spot Cotton at New York — .. 31.75+75
Spot Cotton at New Orleans — 30.25 unchgd
Futures , „ Jan. — — 29.96+24
„ „ „ Mar — — 29.85+37
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) — 11 5/16
Silver—Foreign mined. — 63 1/2

FNEIGHT OF COAL.—
London, Oct, 24.
Tone of wheat Dull. Cardiff to Bombay — 14

WHEAT.
London, Oct. 25
ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1.2 lbs.
O/N Sellers .. .. — 42/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1.2 lbs.
O/N Sellers 41/3
AUSTRALIAN O/N Sellers 45
KARACHI BARLEY O/N
Sellers 27/6
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per
480 lbs. C.I.F. O/N Buyers 42/9
WHEAT Red Karachi 480 lbs. O/N
Nominal .. — .. 41/0
Barletta Russo Jan-Feb. Paid Cargo 62 1/2 lbs 41

WHEAT AND SEEDS
Bombay, Oct. 26
The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association—

Ready.	Basar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	42 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat White Cawnpore 70-30	41 0 0	6 6 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	43 0 0	6 9 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 6 0	9 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 4 0	9 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 14 0	13 7 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 10 0	13 3 6

Teelseed, White 85-15 — 76 0 0 15 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 — 72 0 0 14 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 — 68 0 0 13 8 0
Teelseed, Black — — 62 0 0 12 8 0
Poppyseed, White — — 12 10 0 13 8 0
Groundnuts — — — 71 0 0 14 12 0
Mowraseed — — — 9 5 0 9 9 0
Barley — — — 30 0 0 —
Castorseed — — — 65 0 0 13 5 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery — — 4 0 0 5 12 0
Forward. Rs. a p
Wheat, April/May — 7 4 0
Linseed, April/May — 12 4 9
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15 D/J 15 9 0

SEEDS.
London, Oct. 25.
RAPESEED, Ferozepore Bold O/N Sellers .. .. .. £ 18
LINSEED Argentine O/N Sellers .. 19 5/8
„ J/F Sellers Paid & Buyers.. 16 1/4
TONE OF RAPSEED—Firm Slow
LINSEED Bombay per ton O/N Sellers 21 5/8
TONE OF LINSEED—Firm Slow.
COTTONSEED, Bombay (souud delivered per ton) N/D Nearest Value .. £ 9 3/8
TORIA RAPESEED O/N Sellers .. .. £ 17

LINSEED
London, Oct 25
LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Rs. [illegible] O/N Sellers, 3/4
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net
„ J/A Done & Buyers 36 3
„ N/D Quotation mutilated. ..

JAVA SUGAR.
London, Oct. 25.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta N-D. Sellers 23/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay N-D. Sellers 25/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachee N-D. Sellers 25/10
Tone—Javas Dull no business.

METALS.
London, Oct. 25
English best Selected Copper — £ 63
Standard Copper G. M. B. — „ 59 3/8
Copper Braziers — — — „ 81 1/2
Yellow Metal — — — „ 7 3/4
Hard Spelter — — — „ 29 1/2
Corrugated sheets F.O.B. net. — „ 19
TIN BLOCK .. 208 3/4 Yesterday's 205 1/4

BRASS.
Bombay, Oct. 26.
per md. Rs. a. p
Brass English 3/4 37 8 0
Brass 1/ 66 4 0
Brass 1 1/4 66 0 0
Brass 1 1/2 66 0 0
Brass 1 3/4 66 0 0
Brass 2 66 0 0

COPPER.
Bombay, Oct. 25.
per md. Rs. a. p.
Copper English — 3 1/4 74 8 0
Copper — — 1/ 74 8 0
Copper — — 1 1/4 74 8 0
Copper American — 1 1/2 76 0 0
Copper — — 1 3/4 75 0 0
Copper — — 2/ 76 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars — 72 0 0
Panch Teka Joint .. — 28 0 0
Copper, English Bars — 61 0 0
Brass Bars .. .. — 40 0 0
Pat Klai .. .. — 58 0 0
Lead, Country 18 0 0
German Brass M 3/4 to 1 .. 66 0 0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2 65 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2 74 8 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4 76 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.
DAILY QUOTATION.
Bombay, Oct. 26.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand — —	No. 14 1/2	0 13 6
Currimbhoy — —	No. 12 1/2	0 12 9
Elphinstone — —	No. 12 1/2	0 12 6
David — —	No. 10 1/2	0 12 6
Shapurji — —	No. 10 1/2	0 12 3
Trikamdas — —	No. 10 1/2	0 12 3
Sattara — —	No. 12 1/4	0 12 9
Shapurji — —	No. 6 1/2	0 10 0
Light-house — —	No. 6 1/2	0 9 9
Japan — —	No. 40/1	1 10 3
Japan — —	No 42/2	1 10 9
Japan — —	No. 20	1 0 6
Japan — —	No, 32	1 7 0
Kilachand — —	No. 20 1/2	0 15 9

RECEIPTS
Bombay Oct. 26.
The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m on 25th Oct 1923.
Cotton — — — — 3987 Bs
Wheat — — — — 26611 Qrs
Linseed — — — — 1789 „
Rapeseed etc — — — — 785 „
Gingellyseed — — — — 465 „
Poppyseed — — — — 395 „
Groundnuts — — — — 182 „
Castorseed — — — — 3172 „
Rice — — — — 4390 „
Myrabollams — — — — 377 „
Cottonseed — — — — 1801 „
Mowraseed — — — — Nil „
Gram — — — — 425 „
Juwar — — — — 753 „
Masur — — — — Nil „
Barley — — — — 491 „
Bajri — — — — 1329 „
Coal — — — — 1240 Tons

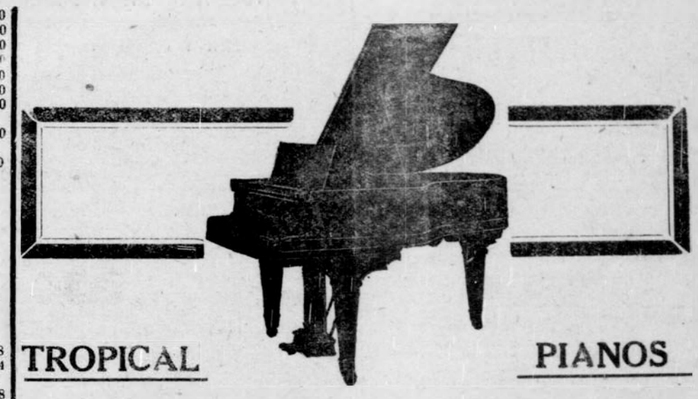
RUBBER.
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Nov-Dec. Quiet 12 1/2
Tone—
Planatation First Later crepe Oct, .. 13 5/8
Tone—Irregular.

MILL STORES.
Bombay, Oct. 26.
There has been slight activity, though the prices have been rather maintained as usual without any evident growth of demand. Cotton Healds have gathered strength both in prices and demand. 48 counts have a special demand this week and are quoted at Rs. 1-14-0 per 800 eyes. Home price has been rather firm at 26d., whereas several manufacturers are quoting 24d. The rapid improvement in the rate of exchange has been very favourable to the importers, but the advantage is counterbalanced by an equivalent rise in price from Home. Reeds have changed hands at Re. 0-3-9 the indenting value being nearly 3 1/8d. C.I.F. Bombay. Cotton ropes and bandings have continued with the activity—buyers have been eager to stock at Rs. 1-2-0 for all sizes. Tubular bandings kept firm at Rs. 2-2-0 per lb. The prices are still anticipated to further go up.
Among Bobbins, Rovings and Slubbings kept easy with the prices fluctuating somewhere at Rs. 21 and Rs. 23 respectively. Conical pirns varnished as well as enamelled have been very scarce and the demand also was brisk. Weft pirns have practically no demand—only a slight demand being felt this week for Universal winding pirn 7in. English Bobbins have continued in the prices with no decline worth recording. There are large stocks of Japanese Bobbins in the market. Warper 5 by 4 have been firm at Rs. 80 for English quality.
Among sundries, there are no changes, worth noticing. Emery fillet saw a small demand. Cylinder and Doffer have had no significant changes. Card cans, weft grates, pickers and picking bands continued with a steady demand—the prices varying according to the quality offered. The quotations are (prices in sterling being C.I.F. Bombay):—
Cotton Healds Rs. 1-14-0 (25d.).
Wire Healds Rs. 4.
Cotton Bandings Rs. 1-2-0 (17d.).
Tubular Bandings Rs. 2-2-0 (26d.).
Card Cans Rs. 4 each.
Slubbings Japan Rs. 23.
Warpers Japan Rs. 55.
Conical Pirns 5in. Rs. 7-8-0.
Ring Rabbeth 5in. Rs. 9-12-0 (Japan).
Emery Fillet Re. 0-2-3.
Reeds Re. 0-3-9 (3 1/8d.)..
Elastic Healds Rs. 25 (24).
Cotton Ropes Rs. 2 (25d.).
Spindle Bandings Rs. 1-5-0 (18d.).
Weft Grates Rs. 24.
Rovings Japan Rs. 22.
Warpers English Rs. 80.
Conical Pirns Rs. 8 (enamelled).
Ring Rabbeth Wilson Rs. 19.
Doffer Fillet Re. 0-12-0.

CHEMICALS.
Bombay, Oct. 26.
The market has shown considerable animation this week—the prices in general have fairly advanced. Local and indenting values have shown rapid growth last week. Magnesium Chloride—Zinc Chloride—Brown Sugar Lead—Bichromate—Potash and Aniline Salt have kept firm with prices on an upward trend. Magnesium Chloride changed hands at Rs. 3, whereas Zinc kept in demand at Rs. 25 per cwt. Farina Dutch had a very active market—the buyers willing to close the bargain even at Rs. 15-4-0 per cwt. Sago Flour kept in demand at Rs. 13-4-0 per cwt. Maize starch had some scarcity, with the nominal quotation being Rs. 15-12-0 per cwt.
Hydrosulphide Soda has been easy—English stuff is quoted at Rs. 1-12-0—and German B.A.S.F. at Rs. 2-2-0 per lb. The prices are still likely to decline. Bichromate Soda, Caustic Soda and Bleaching Powder have no further animation. Antimony Salt saw practically a poor market this week. Potash Chlorate and Strontium Nitrates have been as usual—the later keeping very scarce. Epsom Salt has been quoted at Rs. 3-8-0, the indenting rate being £3-5-0 per ton C.I.F. Bombay. Silicate Soda, Soft Soap, Litharge, Yellow Prussiate Potash have had no further changes worth recording. The quotations are:—
Sodium Sulphide Rs. 15-8-0 (£16-10).
Soda Caustic 98 per cent. Rs. 24 (£23).
Soda Silicate country Rs. 11.
Salt Epsom Rs. 3-8-0 (£3-5).
Salt Glauber Rs. 4.
Chloride Zinc Rs. 25 (£26).
Farina Dutch Rs. 15-4-0.
Maize Starch Rs. 15-12-0.
Barrium Nitrate Re. 0-5-9.
Brown Sugar Lead Rs. 56.
Soda Bichromate Rs. 38 (4½d.).
Soda Hydrosulphide Rs. 1-10-0.
Soda Hyposulphide Rs. 15.
Salt Aniline Re. 0-9-6.
Salt Antimony Re. 0-11-0.
Chloride Magnesium Rs. 3.
Sago Flour Rs. 13-4-0.
Potash Chlorate Re. 0-3-3.
Bleaching Powder Rs. 15-4-0.
White Sugar Lead Rs. 48.

COLOURS.
Bombay, Oct. 26.
The tone of the market displays weakness. The demand is very limited and business pass mostly in Alizarine and Directs. Cow brand Alizarine being scarce in the bazaar the prices were kept up at Rs. 170 per cwt. by the speculators; while other stuffs of the same strength were quoted at Rs. 140/150 per cwt. Lunger which was ruling very firm has been weak and no important business resulting. Congo Red is steady and some stocks change hands at Rs. 1-10-0 per lb. Benzo Purpurine and Delta Purpurine are quiet. Magenta Crystals in spite of steady demand does not advance in prices. Fast Red reports some business at Rs. 5 per lb. Malachite Green, Methyl Violet and Victoria Blue were quoted at Rs. 5, Rs. 4-8-0, Rs. 4-4-0 per lb. respectively. Indenthrine Blue has eased and prices are mostly nominal, Nigrosene Crystals and Hemetine Crystals had only retail business at the bazaar rates. Sulphur Black is in steady demand in mills and new contracts are settled at Re. 0-14-0 per lb The quotations are:—
Alizarine 20 per cent. Cow Rs. 170 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent. Lunger Rs. 150 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent. I. P. Rs. 150/155 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent. Brahama Rs. 140 per cwt.
Congo Red 12B Rs. 2-2-0 per lb.

(Continued on next page.)



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BLUTHNER - - BECHSTEIN
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ERARD - - - CRAMER - -
STROHMENGER ESTEY - -
NIENDORF - - HOPKINSON
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE
MASON AND HAMLIN,
ETC., ETC.,

Full particulars and quotations from
S. ROSE & Co., Ltd.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.
FORT, - - - - - - - BOMBAY.

GOKER COMPOUND.
A palatable preparation for masturbation (self-abuse) and its attendant evils which are the bane of humanity. This infernal and cruel vice leads to loss of memory, loss of virility, loss of health, and brings on extreme nervous prostration and finally insanity. This is a preparation of that famous herb Gokharoo: It curbs passion without in the least impairing the physiological functions of the generative organs.
This is also useful in Spermatorrhoea or secret wasting through any cause: Dose one to two teaspoonfuls at bed time for those whose trouble is at night only. Those who suffer night and day should take it morning and evening in milk or water. It has a good healthy action on the bowels.
Price Re. 1 per bottle.
HERBAL PHARMACY,
OPERA HOUSE, TRAM TERMINUS, *Girgaum BOMBAY.*
Laboratory—PAPDY, BASSEIN.
WANTED AGENTS.
C M

FOR SALE—
A saw mill with 2 portable steam engines specially erected for manufacturing railway wooden keys of B. B., G. I. P. and others.
For details apply to :—
RATILAL K. DESAI., B. A.
Mehmedabad, (Dt. Kaira.)

LONDON—Switzerland Frcs. 25.20.
London—Brussels Frcs. 90.10.
London—Rome Liras. 100.00.
London—Berlin Marks 4,00,000 Millions.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady Market.

London, Oct 25.

Telegraph Transfers ..	1/4 23/32 Steady
Bar Gold	4/12/0 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	31 7/8 „

LOCAL QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct 26
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1-4 3/4
Bank Demand	1-4 3/4
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5
Fcs. Demand	520
American Dollars	324
Hongkong Dollars	186
Shanghai	226
Japan	186 1/2
Singapore	170

Market—Steady

London, Oct. 25.

Rentes 3 per cent.	55
Bar Silver Spot	31 7/8
„ „ 2 months hence	31 1/2
Closing Tone of silver:—Quiet business Small.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cens since 5th July 1923.	
Interest day to day loans ..	2 3/8
Interest 7 day Market loans	2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.
MIDDLE QUOTATIONS
London, Oct 25

Exchange on London in Paris	77.55
„ „ „ „ Germany	not received.
„ „ „ „ Italy	100.30
Stockholm	17,03
Christiania	29 33
Amsterdam	11.55
Switzerland	25.21
[illegible]	40.20 Yesterday's
[illegible]	295.00 day.
	New York Oct 26,
Demand [illegible]	44852

DICOUNTS.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3 3/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ..	3 5/8
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 „	4 1/4
„ „ „ „ 6 „	4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent	27
Irregular.	

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Oct 25

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 90 3/8 unchgd
Victory Bonds 4% .. —	£ 92 „
War Loan 5% 1929/47 ..	£ 103 1/16—13/16
Consols 2 1/2% ..	£ 58 1/8 unchgd
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% ..	£ 4: 1/4 „
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	68 7/3 „
Govt. Securities 3%	68 3/4 „

BULLION.

Bombay, Oct. 26.
Sovereigns ready Rs. 15.11-6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15-11-0.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 24-10-6.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 24.10-6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 24-11-3.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 80-9.0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80-9.0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 77-13-0.
London, Oct. 25.
Bar gold ready S. 92-0.
Silver ready, d 31.14.
Silver forward, d. 31-8.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet—Small business.

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 26

Steady:—24—10—3			
Vaida	Opening	Highest	At 6 p.m.
Asho	24—9—3	24—10—3	24—10—3
Kartak	24—10—3	24—11—0	24—11—0
Peji Mandi.			
Asho	..		
Kartak	0—7—0		
Tone—Market Quiet.			

SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 26

Steady:—80—10—0				
Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest.	At 6 p.m
Asho	80—0—0	81—0—0	..	80—8—0
Kartak	77—14—0	78—0—0	..	77—12—0
Peji Mandi.				
Asho	..			
Kartak	1—8—0			
Tone—Market Quiet.				

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 26.
3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 62/14.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 100.
5 per cent. War Loan Rs. 91/2.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan Rs. 95/11.
5 per cent. Loan due 1933, Rs. 96/11.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925, Rs. 102/14.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/6.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1927. 101/13.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/2.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 107/8.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 76.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930, Rs 101/4.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974, Rs. 75/12.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 101/4.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 75/12.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay. Oct. 26

F. G. Broach April-May — —	556 1/2
F. G. Bengal Decr-January — —	441
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan. — —	511
Fine Oomra March — — ..	507

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, 26th October, 1923.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April/May —	555
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan —	442
Fine Oomra —	Dec./Jan —	509
Fine Oomra —	March —	504

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Messrs. Patel Brothers' report, dated October 26th, says:—
New York Market, 26th October, 1923.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
30.10	Dec.		30.58	+48
29.60	Jan.	29.67+07	30.00	+40
29,70	Mar.	29.71+01	30.01	+31
29,75	May	—	30.15	+40
29 25	July	..	29.53	+28

Telegraphic market advices: January highest 30.09, lowest 29.58, range .51 points. General short covering. Market advanced on cold weather reports Oklahoma. Shortage of contracts.

Liverpool Market, 25th October, 1923.

Previous Close	Delivery	Opening Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices	Since previous close
17.30	Oct.		17.51	+12
16.84	Jan.	16.92 +08	16.99+15	16.96 +12
16.62	Mar.	16.71+09	16.76+14	16.73 +11
16.39	May			16.49 +10
17.60	Jan.	Egyptian		17.65 +05

Due to open to-day Jan. +16 Mar +.15

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Very steady market on crop estimates being reduced. Good spot demand. West cloudy, slightly colder; balance fair. (2) Cold rains all over Oklahoma and Texas. (3) January highest 17.02, lowest 16.90, range .12 points. Ginnings about as expected. Manchester continues better. Some straddle selling. (4) New York cables: average Southern correspondents estimates percentage crop ginned to October eighteenth North Carolina 69 per cent., South Carolina 69 per cent., Georgia 78 per cent., Alabama 74 per cent., Louisiana 70 per cent., Mississippi 60 per cent., Arkansas 49 per cent., Oklahoma 29 per cent., Texas 80 per cent. Percentage ginnings to date untenderable all states practically nil except Georgia 5 per cent., Louisiana 8 per cent., Oklahoma 20 per cent., Texas 12 per cent. Impossible estimate what per cent. final yield untenderable as depends almost entirely weather.

Liverpool, Oct. 25.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	8,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp	
„ „ Sales of East Indian	1,000
„ „ Imports	
EGYPTIAN Future prices; —	
Mids Americans Spot fair request —	17.72

SHARES.

Bombay, Oct. 26.
The share market remained closed to-day.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Bombay, Oct. 25

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Total Bullon £	127,700,000
Pubc. Deposits,,	14,000,000
Other do „	105,600,000
Govt.securities	41,100,000
Other securities	71,900,000
Notes & Gold „	24,300,000

The Bank Reserve is 20.3 p. c. of the Liabilities

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from previous page)

Malachite Green, Rs. 4-8-0 per lb.
Fast Red Rs. 5 per lb.
Victoria Blue Rs. 4-4-0 per lb.
Sizing Blue Rs. 8/9 per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 1-12-0 per lb.
Hemetine Crystals Re. 0-12-0 per lb.
Indenthrine Blue R. S. Rs. 7 per lb.
Sulphur Black Re. 0-14-0 per lb.

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, October 25.

	Rs	a.	p.
Lacas:—			
Textile	1	1	6
E. D. Sassoon	1	0	9
Elphinstone	1	0	3
Longcloth (Full weight) 84/60 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	6	0
Century per lb.	1	5	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	6	6
Fazalbhai per lb	1	6	3
Textile per lb.	1	5	6
Phoenix	1	5	6
Pearl	1	5	3
Mancki (raw Mukh) per lb	1	4	6
[illegible] per lb.	1	6	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb	1	5	6
Longcloth (Light weight) 80 6202/6203:—			
Bachael per lb.	1	6	0
Pearl per lb.	1	4	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	5	6
Longcloth x quality:—			
Bachael per lb.	1	6	6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	6	3
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	5	9
Pearl per lb.			
Lengcloth Satin Calender, 84/42			
Textile (Hand)	1	5	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	3	6
Century (Bugle) per lb	1	4	6
Bombay Cotton	1	3	0
Pahelwan	1	3	3
Hearth Brand	1	3	3
Sallas:—			
Fabancy per lb	1	3	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb	1	4	6
Grey Drill, Century:—			
No. 1125 per piece			
No. 126 1/2 per piece			
Dhooties 7, 8, and 9 Yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	6
Jacob & D. per lb.	1	6	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7	0
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb	1	6	0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	5	6
Check 5lb Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	6	5	0
Phoenix per piece	6	4	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	4	0
Hindustan per piece	6	12	0
Check 5 1/2 lb Grey Drill—			
Pearl per piece	7	0	0
Bleached Check—			
Textile Per Piece			
Kasturchand Per Piece	7	12	0
Bombay United Per piece	7	9	0
Black Check 5lb:—			
Spring Per Piece	9	8	0
E. D. Bachael "	6	12	0
Cambrics No. 6124:—			
Pearl	11	8	0
Hindustan	11	10	0

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of Affairs as on 19th Oct.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	4,35,00,000
Public Deposits	8,24,42,000
Other Deposits	80,88,98,000
Loans against securities per contra	....
Sundries	....
Sundries	1,08,09,000
Rupees	1,06,78,99,000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	11,53,41,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	1,28,38,000
Loans	14,21,90,000
Cash Credits	31,70,91,000
Inland Bills discounted and purchased	4,39,56,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	22,92,000
Dead Stock	2,45,81,000
Sundries	5,80,000
Balances with other Banks	19,18,000
	66,34,17,000
Cash	34,44,82,000
Rupees	1,00,78,99,000

STOCKS AND DELIVERIES OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.

Stocks and deliveries of Cotton, Silk and Woollen Piece-goods and Yarns; also of Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets.

(Including Deliveries from Dock Sheds to Railway Siding.).

Description		A. Stock on 31st Aug. 1923.	B* Imports during Sept. 1923.	C. Stock on 30th Sept. 1923.	D Approximated total deliveries during Sept 1923	E Increase or decrease as compared with P. M.	Corresponding Stocks on 30th September. 1922	1921	1920	1919	1918
(1) Cotton Piece-goods	Bales	8,908	6,135	9,607	5,436	+699	17743	26041	37025	35258	38482
(2) Cotton Piece-goods	Bales	11,477	11,108	11,618	7,037	+4571	19164	39226	27106	5432	8984
(3) Silk and Woollen Piece-Goods	Bales	596	221	581	236	—15	963	1373	1252	1049	1147
(4) Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	Cases	1,780	1,497	1,789	1,488	+9	2,762	3792	2132	1115	1194
(5) Cotton Twist and Yarns.	Packages	6,854	5,853	4,354	6,353	—500	15573	7084	7804	3847	8137
(6) Silk and Woollen Twist and Yarns	Packages.	1,116	§1,421	1,001	1,536	—115	445	1712	1957	3300	3742
(7) Copper—Brassler	Tons.	829	572	781	620	—48	1945	1366	2022	63	457
(8) Yellow Metal—Brassler	Do.	2,142	210	1,804	548	—338	1,340	1129	2095	225	217
(9) Aluminium	Do.	302	111	267*,	146	—35	..	..	..	..	..

*B. Including imports from Japan as follows:—(1) 1,901 (2) 339, (3) Nil, (4) 294, (5) 2,623, (6) 96, (7) Nil (8) 37.

§ These include 894 bales of Raw Silk and 19 bales of Woollen Yarn.

*, These figures pertain to Port Trust Warehouses only.

N. B.—

N.B.—Approximate Total Deliveries (Column D) are arrived at by adding column A and column B and deducting there from column C It should be noted, however that the figures in column B are obtained from the Bills of Entry and that the goods which they represent may not have been actually received in the Docks during the month named. The Total Delivery Figures, therefore, while working out correcting the long run, can only be considered as approximate in regard to each particular month.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, October 26.

MONEY—Easy conditions continue to characterise the money market, and call money is still available at about 2 per cent. The short deposit rate for the two and four months period is unchanged at about 3¼ to 4 per cent.

From the weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of India, Government deposits show a decrease of Rs. 189.79 lacs, while the other deposits show an increase of Rs. 113.47 lacs. The cash balance is less by Rs. 113.73 lacs and now stands at Rs. 34,44,82,000, the percentage being 37.93 as compared with 38.78 of last week. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

The fall in the values of gilt-edged securities continued in the current week and there was a tendency to further weakness at the close. 3½ per cent Government paper declined from Rs. 63/12 to Rs. 63. 5 per cent Bonds due 1933 declined from Rs. 97 to Rs. 96/10 and 1945-55 from Rs. 96 to Rs. 95/10. 5½ per ctnt Bonds due 1925 are quoted at about Rs. 102/14 and 1928 at Rs. 104/66. 6 per cent bonds due 1926 and 1927 changed hands at Rs. 101/10 and Rs. 101/13 respectively 1930 at Rs. 103/2 and 1932 at Rs. 104/6. 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan was quoted round Rs 107/8.

EXCHANGE—Exchange was a firm market throughout the week with bills showing both here and in Calcutta. The rate for T. T. on London advanced from 1s. 4—1/2d. to 1s. 4—3/4d. The enquiry for bullion remittances was on a limited scale.

The decline in the American exchange on London has continued, the rate dropping from dol. 452—7/8 to dol. 4.48¼; but there was some recovery towards the close. The present fall is attributed to the influence of the disturbed political situation in Europe. In the principal Continental exchanges, French francs have declined from 75 to 77.60; the Belgian franc also eased from 87.10 to 91.40, but at the close improved to 90.10. Italian liras have declined from 99 to 101. The German mark has depreciated to the meaningless figure of 450 milliards to the pound sterling.

We give below the result of the last sale of Council bills by the Secretary of State for Rs. 50 lacs: The total amount of tenders applied for was Rs. 321 lacs. Tenders were accepted as follows:—(a) Bills at 1s. 4—11/16d. —3.70 lacs (b) Deferreds at 1s. 4-23/32d. (allotted in full) 10 lacs (c) Deferreds at 1s. 4-11/16d. 31.30 lacs. The amount to be offered for sale next week is raised from Rs. 50 lacs to rupees one crore.

GOLD—Gold was a weak market following the firmness in sterling exchange. A heavy decline in rates was prevented by an improvment in the price of the metal in London, where the rate advanced from 91s. 2d. to 92s. 3d. but subsequently reacted to 92sh.

In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 24/15/3 and Rs. 24/10/3 for ready, Rs. 24/15 and Rs. 24/10/3 for 24th October settlement and Rs. 24/14/6 and Rs. 24/10/6 for 23rd November settlement. The rate for the sovereign declined from Rs. 15/13 to Rs. 15/11/6 for ready and forward. There was no improvement in the daily up-country off-take which averages about 15,000 tolas, the stock being estimated at about 6 lacs tolas, excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £ 87,500 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £1,97,500. The total import of gold during the week amounted to 1 02,61,599 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £25,500.

SILVER—There has been another eventful week in the silver market, the volume of business passing in the bazar being fairly large on account of the approach of the double option settlement, fixed for the 24th instant. The total purchases of the bulls' syndicate for the near delivery are estimated at about 20,000 bars. The result of this settlement is awaited with keen interest.

In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 32—3/8d. and 31—7/16d. ready Rs. 80 and Rs. 78/14 for ready and 31—13/16d. and 31d. for forward. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London improved from 3s. 0—3/4d. to 3s 1—3/8d. in sympathy with the London market.

In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 80 and Rs. 78/14 for 30th October settlement and Rs. 78/8 and Rs. 77/8 for 28th November settlement. The off-take averages about 60 bars a day and the stock is estimated at about 9,600 bars excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £97,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is computed at £6,32,000. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 2,380 bars and Rs. 33,345 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £60,000.

SHARES—The market was open for four days during the week under report. There were small fluctuations in the prices of cotton mill shares and the volume of business passing was only on a limited scale. Some revived activity is expected during the ensuing week which brings the settlement. The following are the fluctuations in the principal cotton mills shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 920—930—922/8—930; Century Rs. 471/4—453/12; Central India Rs. 511/4—506/4; Crescent Rs 270—253/12; Indore Malwa Rs. 567/8—562/8. Kohinoor Rs. 1550—1565; New Great Rs. 517/8—516/4—527/8; Pearls Rs. 653/12—640; Shapurji Rs. 226/4—223/12; Simplex Rs. 357/8—323/12 and Swadeshi Rs. 515—506/4.

In the miscellaneous section there was little business passing. Alcocks were quoted at Rs. 292/8 Bombay Burma Rs. 330; Bombay Tram Rs. 93/2 and Tata deferreds at Rs. 107/8. Cement shares continue quiet, Bundis quoting Rs. 10/4, Katni Ordinary Rs. 92/8 with deferreds at Rs 330 and Shivraipurs at Rs. 33. Railway shares are steady, Ahmedabad Prantij quoting Rs. 775, Central Provinces Rs. 98, Gujerat Rs. 82, Sindh Light Rs. 140 and Tapti Valley Rs. 590xd.

Bank shares remained steady, those of the Imperial Bank quoting Rs. 1405 with Contributories at Rs. 350. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 76 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 26/4.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review the Home Markets fluctuated considerably and on the whole showed rapid advance both in New York and Liverpool. Prices during the first few days of the week maintained strength due to shorts covering and Commission Houses buying but towards the close values somewhat receded on Wall Street and local Traders selling.

The American markets during the greater part of the week developed considerable strength over and above the advance reported in our last week's circular and values at one time touched the level of 30 cents in the near position which fact leads us to believe that there is still strength underlying the position and t[illegible] there may easily go further, more [illegible] account of the renewed scarcity of contracts. Judging by the current events the situation is undoubtedly very bullish but it is a renowned fact that sentiment will play a very large part, and notwithstanding the fact that we look for higher prices ultimately, we would naturally hesitate to follow the advance further in the near future.

From cables recently to hand it seems that the crop has suffered further deterioration, with the result that crop estimaes are at present shown in the neighbourhood of 10,000,000 to 10,250,000 bales. The Agricultural Department has this time decided to issue a further Bureau Report on the 2nd of November giving the crop condition and crop estimate till 25th instant, and although this is a very unusual procedure, all are anxiously awaiting the publication of this Report. The whole position is very problematical and for the moment we can form no opinion as to th probable course of prices in the near future.

The spot demand has been the same as last week and shows little or no variation, with nothing to report in the way of business.

On the whole we think that should setbacks of any importance materialise in the immediate future, it would undoubtedly facilitate the trade as also the "Bull" operators to buy and we consider the best policy to adopt is to utilise weak sessions in order to enter into conservative purchases, as a considerably higher range may be witnessed late in the season.

In sympathy with the renewed rise on the other side, our market also has been very active during the week, the chief operators being the Japanese Houses and a prominent Indian Speculator who have been free buyers but the higher prices seem to have checked the demand from Europe. In any case, the position here also is very strong and we look for higher prices as the season advances. For the present we prefer to recommend our friends to commence operations cautiously on the "Bear" side whenever the market is firm and thus secure modest profits, but when once part of the crop has been absorbed prices should harden and therefore taking a long view we can see no reason to change our opinion as to the probability of higher prices

For Ready cotton there is quite a good demand and nice quality lots are easily saleable at enhanced rates, but unfortunately balance of the stock now remaining unsold is of poor quality so that buyers experience great difficulty in filling their requirements.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

		last week	this week.
Liverpool	October	16.88	17.51 plus 63
Liverpool	January	16.15	16.96 plus 81
Liverpool	March	15.86	16.73 plus 87
Liverpool	May	15.58	16.49 plus 91
New York	January	28.32	30.00 plus 168
New York	March	28.39	30.01 plus 162
New York	May	28.40	30.15 plus 175
New York	July	27.87	29.53 plus 166

LOCAL FORWARD.

Fully good M. G. Broach April-May opened on the 20th instant at Rs. 525 firm owing to a sharp advance in New York futures, and gradually advanced to Rs. 534 on shorts covering and buying by Commission Houses. On general selling the market gave way to Rs. 531½ but soon improved to Rs. 533½ on buying by a well-known Indore operator. The prices further improved to Rs. 536½ owing to continued buying by the Indore Operator and Commission Houses. On the 22nd instant although a further small advance was reported in New York futures the Bazar opened easier at Rs. 532½. Buying by Shroffs and Bull Operators caused the values to advance to Rs. 537, but the prices again dropped to Rs. 532½ on some long liquidation. At about this level Exporting Houses were buyers and the prices recovered to Rs. 536½. On the 23rd instant the Market opened at Rs. 534 and went upto 536 on scattered buying. On the 24th instant in sympathy with the sharp advance in New York futures the Bazar opened at Rs. 542 and advanced to Rs. 546½ on buying by Japanese Houses and free buying by a well known Indore operator. At about this level Shroffs and Brokers were free sellers and the prices dropped to Rs. 539. On the 25th instant the Bazar opened at Rs. 537½ and gradually advanced to Rs. 541 on Commission Houses, Shroffs and a Japan House buying, and after some fluctuations closed on the same day at Rs. 544½.

Fine Oomra Decr.-January opened on the 20th instant at Rs. 481½ and advanced to Rs. 485½ on Offices and Commission Houses buying, scattered selling caused a setback and the market touched Rs. 485. From this level the values gradually improved to Rs. 499¼ on buying by Commission Houses and Offices. Selling by bear operators caused a setback and the values dropped to Rs. 490 and after sharp fluctuations the market closed on the 25th instant at Rs. 498. Fine Oomra March opened on the 20th instant at Rs. 481 and advanced till Rs. 487. Again going down to Rs. 484 steadily improved to Rs. 496 on Shroffs and Commission Houses buying and after sharp fluctuations closed on the 25th instant at Rs. 493½. F. G. Bengal Decr.-January opened on the 20th instant at Rs. 421 and closed at Rs. 432 on the 25th instant the highest being Rs. 435 and the lowest Rs. 419.

PIECEGOODS.

The business passing in the Cloth Market during the past week has been of retail dimensions, there being a total absence of wholesale demand from any of the consuming centres. Buyers have not been enterprising and their attention has been confined to sorting up lots to meet the immediate requirements only. Though the price of cotton is higher and Manchester quotations for cloths are on the firm side, there is not much confidence in the level of prices ruling abroad. With the absence of business in Manchester and with makers in need of orders, some uncertainty prevails regarding the future course of prices. The rise in the exchange is an alluring factor, but as most of the merchants have burnt their fingers in the past by counting upon the advantage to be derived therefrom, much reliance is not being placed at present on this benefit. Manufacturers of Grey Shirtings are in a bad position owing to want of business to keep their looms going. Woollens and Fancies have been in better request from Delhi, Cawnpore and other consuming centres and fair sales have been effected by merchants in Bombay. It seems that shippers to up-country markets have not booked business, since the last year, direct with the buyers, owing to disputes that had arisen, and consequenly the buyers, who are in need of such goods had to order out their requirements from here.

This year the Lucky Day Sales in Ca[illegible] have not been satisfactory. It is [illegible] that about 12,000 to 15,000 packages [illegible] Lancashire Dhooties, Scarves, and Goods, which were bought on the [illegible] count by the Importing Firms in [illegible] of selling the same on this auspi[illegible] have been sold during the week [illegible] forward delivery. Some two [illegible] of Local Mill Cloths have [illegible] About three thousand bales [illegible] ties from stock have been [illegible] prices were cheaper [illegible] makes.

There is not much [illegible] ward business dur[illegible] Although the stock [illegible] end of Septemb[illegible] packages compe[illegible] the figures ar[illegible] stocks at the [illegible] years. The [illegible] rivals ang[illegible]

Local [illegible] and alt[illegible] there [illegible] sales [illegible] den[illegible] 18[illegible]

[illegible] death of [illegible] the proprietor of Kess[illegible] Co. which occurred on Thursday evening from heart failure.

STOCKS OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS

The list issued by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce indicates a stock of 9,607 bales and 16,048 cases of cotton piece-goods as on 30th September last, which shows an increase of 5,270 packages compared with the figures of the previous month. The stock of cotton twist and yarns on the 30th September last stands at 4,354 packages, which shows a decrease of 500 packages as compared with the previous month. The approximate total deliveries during September last have been 12,473, packages of cotton piece-goods and 4,350 packages of yarn. The imports during September 1923 of cotton piece-goods have been 17,743 packages and of cotton twist and yarns 5 853 packages including those from Japan.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39×37 1/2/8	12	12	0
" 100.000	—45 × "	14	4	0
" No. 33,000	—45 × "	14	0	0
" " 2800	—37 × "	12	0	0
Graham's No. 2730	—39 × "	12	12	0
" No. 2750	—45 × "	14	4	0
" Yellow Horse	—43 ×39			
" "No. 2310	—44 ×38 1/2			
Dewhurats BBB	—38 ×38 1/2	20	8	0
" BB	—38 ×38 1/2	18	0	0
" Rupee No. 5	—38 ×38 1/2	16	0	0
Ritchie's No. 510	—39 ×371/2/38	12	12	0
" No. 4462	—41 × "	14	0	0
Lyon's Shunkee	—39 × "	12	12	0
Fleming's 1904/1906	—48,48,51 ×38 Avg.	18	8	0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon	—29 ×40 Net			
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	—28 ×40			
Mitchi's Elephant	—29 ×40 Net	19	12	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	—48 ×22	7	10	0
" " "				
" " 133	—40 ×12	6	2	0
" " 636	—44 ×22	7	0	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No. 1800	—32 ×42	24	8	0
H.B.T C. 40000	—36 ×40	28	0	0
Ralli's No. 9889	—33 ×40	17	0	0
Forbes' K. B. 100	—33 ×40			

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	—41 ×19	8	0	0
" No. 60	—46 ×19	8	12	0
" No. 300	—51 ×19	9	8	0
" No. 6000	—56 ×19	10	4	0
" No. 88	—58 ×20	7	6	0
" No. 1270	—27 ×18	3	8	0
" No. 818	—39 ×20	7	8	0
" No. 1440	—36 ×20	6	10	0
" No. 5352	—42 ×20			
" No. 2755	—42 ×20			
" No. 1703	—52 ×20 Net	15	0	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	—27 ×18	3	8	0
" No. 113	—37 ×18	4	6	0
" No. 229	—42 ×18	4	14	0
" No. 339	—47 ×18	5	6	0
" 1K/4K	38",43",46",53 ×18 Avg.	6	0	0
" No. 95	—58 ×20	7	4	0
" No. 86999	—40 ×18	5	12	0
" No. 86999	"	6	4	0
" No. 775	—40 ×18	6	0	0
" No. 875	—45 ×18	6	8	0
" No. 975	—50 ×18	7	0	0
" No. 615	—"	6	12	0
Graham's Baloon	—58 ×20			
Greaves No. 6060	—27 ×18	3	4	0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070/9090	—27 ×18	4	9	0
" No. 61/81	— "			
" No. 1850	— "	3	12	0
" No. 1900	— "	3	14	0
" No. 2600	— "	4	0	0
" No. 21021	— "	4	2	0
" No. 39620 T.B.	—38 ×22	5	14	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	—28 ×18	5	6	0
" 95950/97970	—			
" Saraswati 33 × 18	—			
" Tipoo W/WW	—34 ×18	6	8	0
" No. 50000	— "	7	0	0
"No. 33340/33350/33360	"			
Lyon's No. 4545/5656/6767	26 ×18	4	8	0
Greaves' No. 30000/50000	"	4	8	0
" No. 8000 T.B.	—38 ×22			
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510/5520	26 ×18			
S. W. & Co.'s Nos. 5800/5820				
"Motor Car"	— "	4	6	0

The above quotations are on bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey Goods and four per cent on White Goods.

YARN.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

The Yarn Market has remained steady during the week. Prices do not show any change except some counts in local mills yarns. Manchester reports are as strong as last week since cotton is very strong, and no change in prices reported. Japanese yarns moved steadily in the market as the last week. No big sales are reported in the Japanese yarns this week. The local market has remained strong in prices, but no sales reported. Strong advices of cotton from Liverpool and New York have kept here the cotton market steady and due to cotton the yarn market is also steady.

Manchester reports do not show any change there and thus no business reported. Market there is strong in prices, but here it is weak without business. We think if prices do not go down there is very little chance for business with that country.

Japanese yarns are moving as usual in the market.

[illegible] China 12 12 0
[illegible] Moon 12 1 0
[illegible] Apollo 13 0 0
[illegible] Dawn —
14 1/2s
[illegible] Kilachand 13 6 0
[illegible] Apollo 13 8 0
[illegible] City 13 12 0
[illegible] Colaba Land 13 8 0
[illegible] Fazalbhai 13 4 0
20's
[illegible] Kilachand 15 12 0
[illegible] Edward Sassoon —
[illegible] Elphinstone 15 12 0
[illegible] Phoenix 15 10 0
[illegible] Dawn 17 8 0

FLOUR, ATTA & BRAN.

MESSRS. ABDULLA JOSAB & CO.

Bombay, October. 26

	Wallace	Bombay	Union	Luxm.
Superfine	18/8	18	17/8	
House-hold	17/4	16/4	16	
Export	17	16	15/8	
Bazaar	—	—	—	
Ata	13	12/8	12/4	
Bran, Coarse	1	15	/14/9	P.M.
Bran, Fine	1/1/	1/1	1/	
Soji	20/0	20/	—	
Rawa	18/8	18/	—	

SUGAR.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

With easier advices from Java and America and dealers having gone nervous prices both for ready and forward positions, even in spite of rise in Exchange, have been reduced by about a shilling per cwt. and we have no fresh business to report. The prices ruling in our market are over a shilling lower than those asked by Java.

Karachi and Calcutta reported a quiet market with small business doing.

Java and America report a quiet market although they do not expect much decline.

The following are the bazaar rates and stocks:—

T.M.O. Ready Rs. 23-8-0 equal to 25s. 6d.
F. B. H., Stocks 85,000 bags.
T.M.O. September 25s. 6d. F. B. H.
T.M.O. October 25s. 3d. F. B. H.
T.M.O. November-December 25s. F. B. H.
S. S. Ormara arrived from Java with 46,000 bags.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 25th October, 1923.

Means of observations taken at 8. a. m. 10. a. m 2. p. m. 4 p. m. and 10. p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.845 inches
Temperature of Air — — 83.3degrees,
Wet Bulb Thermometer — — 74.3 "
Dew Point — — —
Relative humidity of Air — — 69.6 "
Extent of cloudy sky(the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) — — 64% 1.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air — — 91.1 "
Minimum do do. — — 77.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight E,WNW.NNE
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight —miles 114
Fall of Rain — — — — —
Total fall during month — — — —
do. do. year — — — —
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th Oct. — — — —

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.
F	26	23 57	28 1	26	5 46	18 5
		11 47	26 10		17 48	16 1
Sat.	6	7 59	25 8	6	1 16	19 1
		20 5	25 0		14 29	19 9
S.	2	0 57	27 11	28	6 47	19 0
		12 41	26 3		18 43	16 6
M	29	1 26	27 6	29	7 30	19 07
		13 10	25 9		19 12	17 1
Tu.	30	2 1	27 0	30	7 58	20 2
		13 43	25 2		19 43	17 8
W.	31	2 39	26 5	31	8 38	20 8
	Nov	14 24	24 6	No.	20 23	18 4
W.	1	3 25	25 10	1	9 44	21 0
		15 22	24 0		21 18	19 1

The European Association's Annual Dinner will be held in Calcutta on December 15th and it is expected that the Viceroy and Lady Reading will be the principal guests. This year lady members will attend and the dinner will be followed by a dance.—A. P.

To meet their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Reading the Governor of the Punjab and Lady Maclagan gave an evening party on Thursday in the Government House grounds which was largely attended by guests.

normal elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central West.—Skies are clear. Moisture in the air is as usual at Bhuj and Indore and in defect at other stations. Maximum temperature was above normal at Rajkot and in north Gujarat and Cutch; the minimum was higher than usual at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south of the division and clear in the north. Humidity is locally in defect. Maximum temperature did not differ much from the normal; the minimum was lower than usual at Nagpur and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear at Ratnagiri and lightly or moderately clouded at other stations. Moisture in the air is nearly normal. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the north of the division; the minimum was almost normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Poona and Nizamabad the air is drier than usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been vigorous in the southern half of the Peninsula. The western disturbance has given local rain in north Baluchistan and moderate to heavy cloud in upper Sind and the north and west Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and south-east Madras and local in Mysore. The chief amounts are Mangalore 3.65 in. Calicut 0.50 in. Cochin 0.25 in Trivandrum 2.57 in. Coimbatore 0.28 in. Negapatam 0.61 in. Trichinopoly 0.34 in. Madras 1.03 in. and Bangalore 0.29 in.

Forecast.—The western disturbance may give a few falls of rain in the Punjab.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 25th October 1923 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has been vigorous in the southern half of the Peninsula. The western disturbance is now affecting the frontier. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and south-east Madras and local in Mysore, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Tenasserim.

The chief amounts were:—Negapatam three inches; Cuddalore, Madras one and a half; Nellore three.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY, THE 26TH OF OCTOBER 1923.

STATIONS,	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Minimum of past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hrs.	Total 1st June to date.	Departure in June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—					
Bushire	..	..	0	..	..
Do. 22nd	..	..	0	..	..
Jask	..	..	0	..	—0.07
Muskat	90.7	77.2	0.01	..	—0.19
PUNJAB—	90.3	80.5			
Multan	91.8	64.5	..	4.69	0.46
Rawalpindi	83.2	55.4	..	13.50	—0.47
Lahore	88.0	55.2	..	10.95	—2.15
Hissar	93.1	58.2	..	19.59	+7.93
Ambala	89.0	56.0	..	20.11	—3.92
Delhi	87.0	56.1	..	24.91	+1.03
UNITED PROVINCES—	92.5	64.3	..	23.91	—0.46
Agra	90.8	61.3	..	21.74	+7.79
Mainpuri	91.4	62.3	..	30.51	—3.31
Jhansi	88.5	64.0	..	48.11	+14.51
Cawnpore	91.5	62.0	..	35.07	—0.04
Allahabad					
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	92.3	64.6	..	3.64	+1.33
Jacobabad	88.2	60.3	..	3.98	—1.92
Karachi	94.2	69.2	..	12.63	—3.21
Ajmer	93.5	58.2	..	18.84	—3.04
Jaipur	93.6	64.6	..	42.27	+1607
Kotah	80.0	64.4	..	31.11	—2738
Mount Abu					
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA	99.0	68.1	..	5.39	—8.33
WEST—	85.9	72.9	..	4.36	—8.39
Bhuj	94.8	73.8	..	7.17	—10.73
Dwarka	98.3	68.0	..	10.38	—14.93
Veraval	97.0	66.3	..	17.55	—8.52
Rajkot	97.1	71.3	..	25.06	—13.96
Bhavnagar Para	97.8	70.5	..	13.48	—14.38
Surat	102.0	67.1	..	6 16	—17.50
Ahmedabad	89.9	63.8	..	27.19	—0.34
Deesa	89.4	67.7	..	38.13	+2.03
Neemuch					
Indore					
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	85.3	58.1	..	74.19	+23.15
Jubbulpore	96.0	63.0	..	62.76	+20.23
Saugor	87.9	61.6	..	54.87	+8.96
Hoshangabad	92.0	61.1	..	20.66	—6.95
Khandwa	93.5	63.7	..	21.99	—6.55
Akola	90.4	67.1	..	19.72	—10.10
Amraoti	88.7	65.0	..	48.04	—1.44
Nagpur	87.9	65.4	..	44.06	—4.35
Chanda	87.7	65.6	..	48.22	+1.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

S. "Morea" with English mail leaves at 2 p. m.

MONDAY, Oct. 29.

Election meeting (1) at Umerkhadi Post office, 6.40 p.m. Mr. V. J. Patel to preside.

THURSDAY, Nov. 1.

Inaugural ceremony of the new Cotton Green, at Mazagaon, 4 p.m., Seth Narandas Parshotamdas to preside.

Polling Day for Council elections of all Constituencies: Bank Holiday.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Oct. 27th (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 37m. Sunset 6h. 9m
Oct. 28th (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 37m. Sunset 6h. 9m
Oct. 29th (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 37m. Sunset 6h. 8m
Oct. 30 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h. 37m. Sunset 6h 7m.
Oct 31 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 38m. Sunset 6h. 7m.
Nov. 1 (Thur.) Sunrise 6h. 38m. Sunset 6h 6m.
Nov 2 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 39m. Sunset 6h. 6m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	*16
Gujarat Mail	11 0	20 25
Delhi Express	6 30	20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Express (arrives at Church Gate)	20 25†	7

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before midday.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
*Calcutta Mail (via Jub) ...	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 30	22 45
Poona Mail	11 40	15 0
Inter 3rd Poona Express ...	12 15	14 15
Poona Express	19 50	7 50
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Pass.	21 55	9 0

*On Saturdays the rear portion of this train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pier, arriving there at 19-50

Domestic Occurrence.

IN MEMORIUM.

KARVE.—In the sacred memory of late Mr. Vishwanath Vishnu Karve, B.A., LL.B., Pleader Khamgaon who died on 25th October 1918 of Influenza. Inserted by his sorrowing brother, Dr. G. V. Karve, L. M. & S. of Seoni, C. P.

DEATH.

FURTADO.—Mrs. Maude Furtado, wife of H. Furtado, Stores Accountant, G. I. P. Rly. Parel, died yesterday at her residence, 100 Kurla Road, Andheri after a short illness. Funeral will take place at 3-30 p.m. to-day Friends and relations please accept this only invitation.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. s.s. "Montola" which left Bombay on the 19th instant left Aden on the afternoon of the 25th idem.

O. S. K.'s steamer "Borneo Maru" sailed from Colombo on the 25th and is expected to arrive here on the 29th inst. with general cargo.

A DINNER PARTY.

The Bombay Glassware Merchants Association will meet Mr Peerbhoy Peermahomed, the President of the Association and his friends on their return from Europe in a dinner party at Noor Baug, Mazagaon Road, to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following is statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 25th October 1923 to 6 a.m. of 26th October, 1923.

Disease.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Small-pox	Nil	Nil.
Cholera	Nil	Nil.
Plague	Nil	Nil.
Influenza	Nil	1.

Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 90.
Total mortality this day last year, 112.

VEDANTA CLASSES.

Swami Vishwananda of the Ramakrishna Mission will conduct the weekly Vedanta class (in English) at the Young Men's Hindu Association Hall, Girgaon Back Road, from 6 to 7 p.m. to-day (Saturday) and at the Sri Ramakrishna Mission Ashram at Santa Cruz from 8-30 to 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on Sunday.

DIVINE SERVICE.

AT PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

On Sunday, the 28th inst. the Morning Divine Service will be conducted by Prof. A. V. Phadnis at 7-30 a.m. and the evening Divine Service will be conducted by Rev. Hem Chandra Sarkar M.A. at 6-30 p.m. in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum.

GOWALIA TANK TEMPLE FIRE-WORKS.

The Goculdas Tejpal Shree Laxminarayan Temple at Gowalia Tank Road Fire-works will be let off to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. in celebration of its anniversary.

"RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL STRUGGLE."

An ordinary meeting of the above Sabha will be held to-day (Saturday), the 27th inst. in Arya Samaj Hall (Kakawari Girgaum), at 6 p.m. (B.F.) where Messrs. Chopra and Gupta will speak on the present "Religious and Political Struggle". Public are cordially invited.

DR. PARANJPYE'S CANDIDATURE.

The Hon. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye will meet his voters of the University Constituency for Bombay Legislative Council on Sunday, 28th inst. at 6 p.m. at the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon. Opportunity will be given to voters to ask questions. All voters are earnestly requested to attend.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Prof. N. K. Bhagwat, at Nair Building, Sandhurst Road, to-day (Saturday) at 6-15 p.m. The subject for the class will be "Pre-Buddhistic Brahmacharya."

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

There will be a Variety Entertainment in aid of Troop Fund of the Scouts (37th Bombay) to-day (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m. at Prarthana Samaj, Girgaon.

INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO, DABUL.

Under the auspices of the Instituto Luso-Indiano Rao Sahib Dr. V. P. Chavan, L. M. and S., will deliver a public lecture in the Institute Hall on "The present condition of the Konkani Language" at Eleven a.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Sunday) Capt. Dr. Jos Alban D'Souza will preside.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

Under the auspices of the Shree Ram Nam Adhar Mandal, a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Shri Ram Bhuwan, Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya when Pandit Vishnu Digamber will speak on the Importance of Ram Nam when Mr. B. B. Shahane will also speak on the same subject. There will be as usual a Programme of Music. All are cordially invited to attend.

"G" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An extraordinary meeting of the Council of management will be held at 2 p.m. to morrow (Sunday) and, if necessary, at 8-30 p.m. on the succeeding days, to adopt the annual report of the above Committee for the year 1922-23, and transact other important business. All the members are requested be present.

CITA LECTURES SERIES.

The 15th lecture of the Series will come off to-morrow (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, when Mr. Sadashiv Shastri Bhide will speak on "Adhi-Bhut or the Secret of Idol-Worship" in reference to the 11th and 12th chapters of the Gita. All members are requested to be punctual.

B. P. SOCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road.

CARE OF THE INFANT.

A class on the above subject, arranged by the Catholic Women's Social Guild of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation, will be conducted by Dr. Mrs Cecil Bocarro, at the Goan Union High School Dabul to-morrow (Sunday) at 11 a.m. The class will be open to all.

C. K. P. SAMAJ, LALBAUG.

Under the auspices of the above Samaj Kojagari Sammelan was held on the 23rd inst. at the Narayan Ashram No. 7. The programme began with a magic lantern lecture on "Social Service" organised by the Parel Settlement of the S. S. League and delivered by Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudheye. The lecture proved interesting instructive. The gathering was largely attended by the members and other distinguished guests.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

SWARAJ PARTY MEETING AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of the Swaraj Party, Bombay branch, there will be a public meeting on Monday next at Dadar in Kirtikar's Wadi at 9 p.m when Messrs. V. J. Patel, J. K. Mehta, Balubhai Desai and others wil speak on "The Coming Elections."

"THE WORK BEFORE US."

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal a Public Meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman, Dr. S. S Batliwala and others will deliver short speeches on "The Work Before Us." Mr. H. P. Mody will preside. The meeting is open to all.

AT PAREL.

Under the auspices of the Western India Liberal Association, Dr. S. S. Batliwala will deliver lecture on "The Duty of Electors" at the Jehangir Baug, Government Gate Road, Parel to-morrow (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. when Mr. Vasantrao A Dabholkar will preside.

AT BHOIWADA.

Under the auspices of the Swaraj Party C Ward, a public meeting will be held at 3rd Bhoiwada on the corner of lane proceeding to Motee Mandir under the Presidentship of Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel at 8 (p.m.) B.T. to-morrow (Sunday) when Messrs. Balubhai Desai, Jayasukhlal Mehta, Dr. Velkar, Dr. Vora, Ranchordas Gandhi and others wil speak on the "Ensuing Council Election.' All are cordially invited to attend.

AT GIRGAUM.

A meeting of the voters to the Bombay Legislative Council residing in the Southern Division, Bombay will be held in the hall of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Girgaum Back Road to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T when Dr. A. G. Veigas will deliver a lecture on "Work in the Council."

AT COLABA.

Under the auspices of the Swaraj Party A Ward a public meeting will be held at Colaba in the open plain, opposite Sir Karimbhai Bhungi's room behind Cotton Exchange Hall, under the presidentship of Mr. Vithalbhai Patel at 4 (p.m.) B.T. to-day (Saturday) when Huseinbhoy Laljee, K. F. Nariman, Jayasukhlal Mehta, Ranchordas Gandhi, Dulerai Vanechand and Mahanji Jadarji will speak on "The Disadvantages to the merchants by the entry of the present Council lors." All are cordially invited.

AT SANDHURST ROAD.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye writes:—"I propose to meet the voters of the University Constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council, who belong to the Medical Profession at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, today (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m."

AT UMERKHADI.

Under the auspices of the Swaraj Party C Ward, a public meeting will be held at the open plain opposite Umerkhadi Post Office near Bhendy Bazaar Tram junction, Sandhurst Road, under the presidentship of Mr. Vithalbhai Patel at 6 p.m. (B.T.) on Monday, the 29th October, 1923, when Messrs. Ebrahim S Haji, K F. Nariman, Balubhai Desai, Jayasukhlal Mehta and others will speak on "The Duty of Moslem Voters." All are cordially invited to attend.

The Hon. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye will meet the voters of the University Constituency for Bombay Legislative Council to-morrow (Sunday, 28th instant at 6 p.m. at the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, when an opportunity will be given to voters to ask questions. All voters are earnestly requested to attend.

ELECTION ADDRESS AT BANDRA.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi, B.A., will address his Council voters at Bandra at 8-30 a.m. tomorrow (Sunday) at the Cinema Theatre on Turner Road on "Work before the next Council". Voters as well as general public are invited to attend.

AT THANA.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi B.A., will address his Council voters at Thana at 5 p.m. to-morrow (Sunday) in the theatre near the Station on "How to represent people's voice in the Council." Voters as well as general public are invited to attend.

AT KALYAN.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi, B.A., will address his voters at Kalyan to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. in Bapu Saheb Subhedar's Wada on "Work before the next Council." Voters and the general public are requested to attend.

MR. BAPTISTA'S ADDRESS TO ELECTORS.

Mr. Joseph Baptista will address the electors of Bombay (North) non-Mahomedan Constituency upon his candidature for election to the Legislative Council of Bombay, tomorrow at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Southern Star Sports Club Ground, next to Laxmi Building, Parel. Voters and non-voters, all are invited to attend.

DWARKA EDUCATION EXHIBITION.

A meeting was held in the Dwarka High School under the presidentship of the Okha Commissioner, Colonel Bahadur Shivraj Sinh Saheb, on the 17th inst. for the opening ceremony of the 'Dwarka Education Exhibition' and the 'Sheth Kanji Molji Laboratory. In his introductory lecture, Mr. Kalyanrai Nathubhai Joshi, spoke on ten sections of the 'Exhibition' such as:—(1) Science etc. (2) kindergarten. (3) Physical Culture. (4) Drawing and painting. (5) Maps and Atlas. (6) Means of object lessons to be taught; (7) Statistical Figures on Education. (8) Female Education. (9) Arts and Industry. (10) Health Culture of Schools, etc. The Chairman, then, explained the necessity of the above movements to the audience.

Thursday, the 18th inst. was specially kept for women and on the 19th inst. the work of Exhibition was finished.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

C. D. M.—Your letter ought properly to addressed to the journal concerned.

KANARA RELIEF FUND.

The following further contributions have been received in this office:—

From "a Sympathiser" (through Mr. Amladi Raghavendra Rao) Rs.
Sympathiser ..... Rs.

BEHAR RELIEF FUND.

Mr. Chhota'al N Shroff (Petlad) ..... Rs. 10.

KANARA FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

WORK OF RECONSTRUCTION.

The Honorary Secretaries of the Kanara Flood Relief Committee, Bombay, acknowledge with grateful thanks the receipt of the following additional contributions:—

A friend of Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar, Messrs. Surajmal Lallubhai and Co Rs. 100 each, Sir D. E. Wacha Rs. 50, Poona collections thro' Messrs. Bailur and Nadkarni Rs. 45, Mr. Jaithabhai Khatau Rs. 35, Collections thro' Mr. Seshagiri Shenoy Rs. 32-4-0, Belgaum collections thro' Mr. Bhaskar V. Hisangady (2nd instalment) Rs. 25/4/0 Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw Bros. Bombay, Collections from the clerical staff of Messrs. Ralli Bros., Dana Bunder Office thro' Mr. M. G. Dharadhar, Collections thro' Mr. Baindoor Rs. 25 each, Collections thro' Mr. Anantha V. Kamath Rs. 21-8-0, Hume Memorial Church congregation collections thro' Mr. V. S. Kudke Rs. 15, Mr. Hari Ganesh Rs. 11, Messrs V. S. Kamath, V. R. Pai, N. A Purandere Goculdas Varjivandas, H. B. Ahmed R. R. Shirgaokar, L. R. S., Rs. 10 each; Messrs V. N. Kamath, Dr. V. B. Desai, D. B. Palekar, Bai Rewabai Jadhav, M. B. Tiwari, Sohanlal, B. A. Pandit, I. N. Brijmohanlal, V. K. Kote, J. D. Mukate, Vishnu Arjun, R. A. Prabhu, Dr. M. T. Mehta, Potdar, D. Rawji, B. Mahaberprasad, Dhulaji Govind, A. Chandraji, D. K. Khande, Rs. 5 each. Amount less than Rs. 75. Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 16,893-13-3. Total 17,643-13-3.

Contributions may be sent to Mr. Narain S. Pai, Hon. Treasurer, Kanara Flood Relief Committee, Billimoria's New Buildings, Gamdevi Bombay or the office of the "Bombay Chronicle."

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Secretary of the South Kanara District Flood Relief Committee, Udipi, after acknowledging the receipt of contributions aggregating Rs. 35477-2-4 writes as follows:—

The Committee also thanks the various individuals who were kind enough to send cloth which was greatly needed in the affected area. In this connection special mention has to be made of Srijut Ramanlal Parek of Petlad who gave cloth worth Rs. 3500 Srijut Kagal Vaman Pai cloth worth 1000, Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company Ltd, Bombay, 1 bale of cloth. P. D. Asher Tirpur and the Congress Committees of Hubli, Belgaum, Atni and Gadag.

Doling of rice has been put a stop to with the hope that the people will be able to find work but the work of reconstruction cannot progress without help from the Relief agencies. The sight of old men, females and even little children lying down on the wet floors, very often without even a roof above them, is heart-rending. Places once busy centres of trade now present a monotonous and horrible sight. The money at the disposal of the Committee is too little to meet the demands of the suffering thousands. Applications are pouring in and unless charitable people generously help the relief is bound to be insignificant and practically useless. Donations may be sent to Mr. N. Anandrao, Treasurer, South Kanara District Flood Relief Committee Udipi P. O. (South Kanara) or K. Sadashiva Rao, Secretary, Mangalore, (South Kanara.)

SETH HIRACHAND GUMANJI JAIN BOARDING SCHOOL.

The following are some extracts from the Report for 1921-22 of the above Institution:—

This boarding school was established in June 1900 by Javeri Panachand Hirachand, Javeri Manckchand Hirachand, Javeri Navalchand Hirachand and Javeri Premchand Motichand, all of Bombay to perpetuate the memory of their most revered deceased father Sheth Hirachand Gumanji. They having made a Trustdeed have handed it over to Trustees with a view to give facilities to the students of the Jain community in receiving the higher education in English and Sanskrit.

In the year 1921-22 (22) rooms and one hall in the second floor which accommodate (48) students, were given to students receiving higher English education Total number of Jain resident boarders was (49) and that of mofussil students admitted for examinations only, was (9) in the year 1921-22 while in the year 1922-23 the total number of resident Jain boarders was (48) while that of mofussil students admitted for examination only was (17)

The Library containing both Religious and English books has been started for the benefit of students of this Institution.

Reading Room has also been opened from the year 1905 to enable students to keep themselves informed of the current topics. Some about (20) newspapers and magazines were ordered out during the years under report.

Gymnasium.—Arrangements are made for Gymnasium in the compound of this Institution so as students may take exercise in the open air as well as in the enclosure.

Medicine.—Arrangements are also made for medical treatment in ordinary cases. Mr. Shah K. D. and Mr. Gujar R. G. are in charge of medicines. They are helping all students whenever necessary.

Arrangements are also made for the Literary Society.

Prizes are given to successful students to their highest merits in the Religious Annual examinations. Prizes were given to successful students in the years 1919 to 1922 on katrak sud 15 the 4th November 1922. The results of the students of this Institution appeared in the University examinations in the years 1921-22 are very satisfactory.

(a) In the year 1921 (10) out of (26) while in 1922 (20) out of (34) resident students who appeared in the University examinations came out successful. Others were the candidates for commercial and High Court Pleader's examinations. (b) Many Mofussil Jain students from Gujarat and Deccan were allowed by the managing Committee to stay in this institution for a week or so at the time of their University examinations. In the year 1921 (2) out of (9) while in the year 1922 (1) out of (17) Mofussil students were successful under report.

Seth Premchand Motichand Digamber Jain Boarding School, Ahmedabad. Deceased Seth Premchand Motichand Javeri of Bombay handed over Rs. 35,000 to the Trustees of this Institution to open the aforesaid school at Ahmedabad as its branch. In this Institution Digamber Jain Students of Gujarat only are admitted. It accommodates about 30 students.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Sub-Inspector Savant charged one Lalaya Prasad Bisan Dayal with criminal breach of trust as a servant, in respect of Rs. 1400 belonging to Mr. Gopiram Ramchander, a merchant.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, police prosecutor conducted the prosecution.

The prosecution case was that the accused was employed as a servant in the firm of the complainant and his duties were to pay and to recover monies on account of *hundis*. On the 24th of September last at about 4-45 p.m. the complainant entrusted the accused with Rs. 1400 and asked him to pay Rs. 1200 to one Narsinghdas Motiram and Rs. 200 to one Narsinghdas Jodhraj. The accused put the notes in the pocket of his *bundi* in the presence of the complainant and went away. At about 6-30 p.m. he returned to the complainant and stated that the money was stolen on his way to Kalbadevi Road and showed him one of the pockets of his *bundi* cut from inside. Thereafter the complainant lodged his complainant with police, who arrested the accused.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that the monies were stolen by one Ram Rutton who had since absconded.

His Worship convicted the accused on the evidence and sentenced him to suffer hard labour for a period of four months.

CORONER'S COURT.

DEATH FROM ELECTROCUTION.

The Coroner concluded on Friday the inquest touching the death of Sheikh Dawood Ali Hussian, a wireman at the Tata Electric sub-station, who was electrocuted whilst at work on the 26th ultimo under circumstances already reported in these columns.

Mr. L. G. Pradhan, pleader, was present on behalf of the relatives of the deceased.

Mr. Ramnath Suba Rao, an Electrical Engineer, in the service of the B. E. S. and Tramway Co. recalled and further questioned by Mr. Pradhan said the wires were not covered with insulated tapes. One of the wires is now so covered but witness could not remember when that was done. The floor was not rubber coated. He could not say whether at other stations the ladder was made of iron and wood. The handle of the duster he thought was made of hickory wood. Nobody was allowed to take the key from the Engineer's Office without permission.

To a Juror:—If there had been a wooden platform the shock would have been less.

Mr. T. E. Ferro, Personal Assistant to the Government Electrical Inspector, said the sub-station has been in existence for about two years.

Usually a regulating station was inspected by the Government Electrical Inspector before work was commenced in it. Witness had been 15 years in the Government Electrical Inspectors' line in Bombay and had seen such stations in Europe. Witness had visited the sub-station at Mazagaon since the occurrence in question and inspected the general arrangements which were in order. He did not know about a similar occurrence at the same sub-Station in June 1922 as he was then in England. If a man familiar with the place worked with ordinary caution there would be no fear of a shock. Insulated handles were used for brushes used for dusting. The distance between the live wires and the floor of the platform was about seven feet. This was not unusual. There was no need for a man dusting higher than the live wires to touch them if he used the brush with the long handles. If a good rubber mat was placed on the platform a man would not get a shock even if he touched the live wires. He could take a rubber mat if he wished. Witness has seen rubber mats at the place. In witness' opinion supervision was necessary when work was being done. A guard under the live wires was not necessary in a place like the one in question.

Questioned by Mr. Pradhan witness said there were oil switches in the Station. He did not examine them. They were automatic. In some stations the live wires were about 12 feet from the floor. Witness did not consider that in this case the height was not enough. Only an experienced man should be employed in such work as was required in this case without supervision. The precautions were in witness' opinion sufficient, if proper men were employed. Witness visited the place on the 19th October. Everything was in order. He could not say what was the condition of the sub-station before.

The jury returned a verdict that the death was caused by an electric shock accidentally received from a live wire in the Tata Electric sub-station at Mazagaon whilst he was dusting a dead regulator.

The jury considered that a responsible foreman or supervisor should always be present when workmen were employed in any way at the sub-Station.

FIRE IN FOUR-STOREYED BUILDING.

At 11-15 a.m. on Friday a fire broke out in a four storeyed building in Manordas Street, Fort, Bombay, belonging to Vasanji Kalyanji. The ground floor of this building was used as a godown for storing oils and phenyle by Ratansy Raisi while the four storeys were occupied by Hindu tenants.

The fire in a few minutes took a serious turn and threw flames and smoke up to the sky which were seen far away in Fort from tram cars and buildings. The fire engines from different divisions of the city however promptly arrived on the scene and took the first opportunity of removing the tenants from the narrow staircase of the building and kept on playing the water on the godown at the same time. Fortunately nobody was injured and in about an hour's time by the splendid efforts of the fire brigades the fire was brought under control and by 12-30 p.m it was completely put out.

The cause of fire is not known but both the building and the godown are insured. The damage is not ascertained yet.

BOMBAY BULLION EXCHANGE LTD.

An extraordinary meeting of the Bombay Bullion Exchange was held on the 26th instant in the Company's registered Office at 4-30 p.m. when Mr. Vithaldas Thakordas was voted to the Chair.

After the notice for the meeting was read Mr. Mangaldas Motilal proposed the following resolution and Mr. Ratanji Nassarwanji Lakdawala suported it:—

"That the capital of the Company be increased to ten lakhs of rupees by the creation of 50 additional shares of Rs. 5,000 each, ranking for dividend and in all other respects pari pasu with the existing Ordinary shares of the Company, and that the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to issue and allot such shares upon such terms and conditions, either at par or at premium as to them may seem fit."

After some discussion as regards fixing the minimum rate of premium, the matter was left to the discretion of the Directors, and the resolution was duly passed as proposed.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

The share market is closed.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer is one shilling four and eleven sixteenth pence and demand one shilling four and twenty-three twenty-third pence.

LYALLPUR COLLEGE.

VICEROY ON IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 26.

His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of his speech at the Lyallpur Agricultural College on 24th October said:—Though we all hope that India is on the threshold of extensive industrial development agriculture must always remain the most important industry of the Punjab. Its climate, its great alluvial plains, its fertilising rivers and its communications with the ports of Karachi and Bombay render it specially fitted for the production of wheat and cotton and these are commodities for which as the world progresses the demand must be constant and increasing. I cannot lay too much stress on the wonderful opportunity which the Punjab has of producing the special qualities of wheat and cotton required to meet this demand. Their supply constitutes a formidable economic problem for many countries in the world, but the Punjab is placed in the favourable position of being able to meet its own needs and help to fill the gap in the world's supply also. It is not possible to overestimate the great importance of increased production for India. We are at present passing through a period wherein fortunately reduction figures more prominently than production. If India produced more, not only would this increased production bring in its train more wealth and comfort for each individual producer, but indirectly more revenue would accrue to the State from railway receipts, from customs duties on the imports purchased in the process of the expansion of wealth and in many other indirect ways. Those all-omened twin stars, retrenchment and taxation, by which the Government in hard times is often forced to steer its course, might, in such circumstances, sink low on our horizon. I may remark in parenthesis, that by retrenchment I mean in this connection not the economical working of the Government machine, but a forced retraction in expenditure on beneficent activities. Judged by these tests the labours of the Punjab Agricultural Department to standardise and popularise wheats, which will give a larger outturn per acre of sound milling character and cottons with a longer staple, are of inestimable value both to the Government and to the people of the Punjab.

MINISTER'S ENVIOUS POSITION.

I envy the Ministers under the Reformed Government who have the Agricultural Department in their charge. There can be no subject which offers so congenial and fascinating a field for the improvement of the condition of a province and its people. I heartily endorse the observations of Mr. Brownlie regarding Agricultural research. It is a most legitimate and worthy object for the benefactions of generous donors. In many parts of the world scientific research of various kinds benefits very materially from trust funds established by private persons. India has instances of such generosity in the institute of science at Bangalore. As regards agricultural research, I may draw attention in particular to the great institution at Rothamstead in England which has done magnificent work for agriculture both in England and other countries and to the foundation and maintainance of which private generosity has so largely contributed. I hope some day to see private individuals in the Punjab also emulate the examples I have quoted and help to stimulate for the benefit of their fellow Punjabis the premier industry of this province.

INDIANS' NARROW FIELD OF ASPIRATIONS.

I have been greatly impressed in India with the narrow field of aspirations which bounds the vision of the educated young men of this great country. Too many are prone not to look beyond Government service or the legal profession as the only possible goal of their educational career. In these vocations there is obviously room for only a limited number and the opportunities for an outstanding and successful career are definitely restricted. Yet around them lies a vast country full of natural resources and with a population as yet largely deprived of the advantages of technical and scientific training in every direction. There are sources of wealth and production waiting to be explored, waiting to be improved and ready to yield their secrets to the magic touch of knowledge in this field. It appears to me that the students of this college can play a notable part. They go forth from the college as pioneers of development of immense potential service to themselves and their province. They can practise the improved methods of agriculture learnt here and instruct by their example, their neighbours who have not had the good fortune to participate in the technical education received by them. Agriculture is a science and in agriculture, as in other branches of human knowledge, no finite stage has yet been reached. Denmark and other countries which have specialised in agricultural science have successfully demonstrated the vast and continuous improvements in agriculture, which the spread of knowledge can produce and the great increase in wealth which the diffusion of technical methods never fails to achieve. Let me impress these facts on the students of the college and congratulate them on the great opportunities which their education in the Lyallpur Agricultural College has placed in their path.

AN INDIAN SOCIAL AT ADEN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, Oct 20.

On Friday the 19th, October, a grand meeting—the first of its kind in Aden—was held at Mr. K. K. Kale's residence, St. Point, Aden, to celebrate the Vijaya Dushami and Buddha Jayanti holidays.

The assembly consisted almost entirely of people of letters and of different communities such as Parsis, Christians, Mahomedans and Hindus, of all creeds and of different localities. There were about 300 persons present and Mr. E. M. D'Souza was in the chair. Amongst the gentry present the following were prominently seen:—Messrs. Kaisy Muncherjee, Jethalal Premji, F. Saldanha, Ali Ahmed Khan, S. Gurtudkar (Secretary, Hindu Samaj), C. Pande, Dr. Mankad and others. Speeches were made on different topics relating to the religious functions of the ceremony of the day. Mr. C. V. Gokhale made an opening speech dealing with the Mythological History of the function of the day. He was followed by Messrs. Keshavlal Shah and M. Gajjar, who treated the subject of the religious ceremonies of each caste and a free debate on religious and social points ensued.

The guests were At Home at Mr. Kale's residence. Remarkable amusement was provided by the narration by Master Gokhale—a boy of nine—in a zealous speech of his experience during travels in Switzerland.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

RESULTS OF B. E. EXAMINATION.

The following candidates have passed the above examination:—

CIVIL BRANCH.

CLASS II.

D B Desai.

PASS.

H S Deshpande, N J [illegible]akia, M T Engineer, B S Naik, G V P[illegible], D V Sant.

MECHANICAL BRANCH

C S Joshi, N C [illegible]vala, L B Pandya, D B Patel.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

COLABA UNITED (Nana) ..... 1 goal.
BENGAL UNITED ..... Nil.

The second division League fixture between the Colaba United and the Bengal United was played off on the Cooperage ground on Thursday evening when the former team won by a solitary goal. The game was fairly fast and the balance of exchanges was slightly in favor of the Colaba team. The Bengali team were unable to parade a full side and had to play with ten men including their Secretary. The Colaba United Secretary on the other hand led the attack but hardly kicked the ball a dozen time in the whole game. Viswanath, the Colaba right back was prominent in defence and played a cautious game. There was little or no understanding among the forwards of both teams and most of the rushing was the result of individual efforts. Sen, the Bengali custodian was called upon to save several hard shots which he created with ease and confidence. There was no score at half time and as the game had started late the referee whistled for an immediate change-over. The Colaba team threatened to score several times but Gupta and Bhatacharjee were not to be beaten easily. Sinha and Bagchi had several chances but tumbled at the critical moment. The only goal of the day was scored by Nana the right-extreme of the Colaba United whose high shot was misjudged by the Bengali Custodian in his attempt to punch the ball. The Bengal team had chances of being on level terms but Day was responsible for not scoring from a few yards when the Colaba goal was deserted.

COLABA UNITED ..... 1 goal.
BENGAL UNITED ..... Nil.

The teams were.—

COLABA UNITED:—Kalu; Viswanath and Shunker; Baljia, Mahomed and Adam; Nana, Baljia, Irani, Chiagia and Winder.

BENGAL UNITED.—Sen; Bhattacharjee and Gupta; Mirza, Kar and Sampat; Maitra, Day, Sinha and Bagchi.

Referee:—F. W. Thornback.

TO-DAY AT 5-15

Grand Charity Match. In aid of St. George's Hospital.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "A" vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B".

THEATRE AND CINEMA.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.—Many striking films have been shown at the Excelsior lately. Another which will attract attention will be shown here to-night and during the coming week.

This is "The Sheik", a tale of the desert, featuring Rudolph Valentino and Agnes Ayres.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—A racing film, with an exciting finale in a race for a bride and a fortune, is being shown this week at the Empire Theatre. "The Lady Owner" is the title, and the lady owner, besides being in love, is also in Queer Street, thanks to the machinations of one who wanted to marry her and thought the quickest road was to ruin her. It is also the story of a millionaire's guest for disinterested friendship.

EMPRESS THEATRE.—Jackie Coogan is at the Empress this week, his film "My Boy" having been transferred to the Lamington Road house, where it promises to be a success is in the Fort.

P. & O. CONCESSION.

REDUCED FARES FOR "DEVANHA" PASSENGERS.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, Bombay, inform us that the P and O S. N. Company in London have decided to charge passengers proceeding homewards by the extra steamer "Devanha" leaving on the 9th of April next reduced fares instead of the P. and O. Mail rates. Fares for passengers travelling by this vessel will be £66 and £ 62 for first saloon accommodation and £52 for second saloon, instead of the usual mail steamer rates of £90, £80 and £70 first saloon and £60 and £54 second saloon. For the convenience of passengers taking return tickets the P. and O. S. N. Company will arrange for the "Devanha" to leave London for Bombay via Marseilles on the 23rd of October 1924. Should return ticket holders be unable to leave by this vessel the return portion of the passage ticket will be available by any B. I. steamer without extra charge, or by P and O mail steamer on payment of the difference in passage fares. Further particulars will be supplied on application by Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, Calcutta and Bombay.

MR. MIRZA AT JUMMA MOSQUE.

Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha writes under date 26:—

I was more than surprised to read in your to-day's issue, that Mr. Mirza, Solicitor J. P. etc was going to address the gathering at the Jumma mosque, after the prayers on the subject of Council elections to-day! What fate he met at the end, I need not say. Sir, I wish you to raise your voice against the use of a place of worship for discussion of *party politics and controversial topics*. They will lead to endless trouble and mischief.

BHIL SITUATION IN IDAR STATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 26.

Mr. Manilal Kothari has sent the following wire to His Highness the Maharajah of Idar in connection with the present Bhil situation in Idar State: "A report has reached here of acute discontent among Your Highness' Bhil grasias. Though the revenue dues, both in cash and in kind have already been recovered from the grasias of Poshina Khed Brahma and Lamaiya talukas their grains have recently been seized in large quantities and their headmen arrested by State officials. Out of forty-one persons arrested fourteen were subsequently released on payment of very heavy fines. The rest are rotting miserably in Poshina jail. Some are reported to have been cruelly beaten. One Sonia of village Sadrana died of severe injuries. The situation is serious and requires sympathetic handling by Your Highness. We earnestly pray for the immediate release of those arrested, the restoration of grains and remission of fines in the interest of peace and on grounds of humanity."

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The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1923
(597th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

GERMANY ON THE BRINK.

While General Smuts is delivering sympathetic speeches in London, Britain and America are flirting with the question of Reparations, which is at the root cause of all trouble, and France remains adamant in her recalcitrancy, Germany is again in the throes of a serious crisis. As was feared, the virtual capitulation to France involved in the abandonment of passive resistance has been a signal for disruption and chaos. There are several factors making for the prevailing confusion but the most important of them is, of course, economic. It is the collapse of German currency and the poverty of the German people that are at the root of the present trouble and have accentuated and intensified the separatist tendencies in Bavaria, Saxony and the Rhineland. Patriotism for the Fatherland has been severely tried all these months and it is doubtful if it can stand any further strain. On the other hand, the French encourage these separatist movements both in Bavaria and in the Rhineland by promising to relieve their inhabitants from the payment of reparations. Idealism is no proof against starvation and the French method of bribery seems to be effective.

Bavaria began the revolt against the Reich and the appointment of a military dictator in Munich emphasised the danger of disruption. Since the formation of the new German Republic, Bavaria has often come in conflict with the Central State and though these perpetual manifestations of federal wrangle have been interpreted by some as the result of an old jealousy between Bavaria and Prussia, its causes lie deeper. Bavaria still retains distinct monarchist traditions and aspirations and the mantle of pre-war Imperial City has fallen not on Berlin but on Munich. Morevoer, the anti-Semitic prejudices of Bavarian authorities have made them suspicious of the Federal Government which was dominated by such able Jews as Ratheneu. Nor does French influence fail to work for Bavaria's secession, because of a sheer malice to see a ruined Germany and a strong South Eastern Catholic State composed of Bavaria and Austria. The Bavarian agriculturists are now coming to believe that separation from the Reich would give them a stable currency and prevent the exchange of their produce for worthless paper. Saxony, on the other hand, may secede from the Reich for exactly contrary reasons If a monarchy is declared in Bavaria, Saxony, which is industrial and has strong Socialist tendencies, may set up a dictatorship of the proletariat to neutralise the effects of a military dictatorship in Bavaria. That would mean the end of the Reich but the Saxon workmen might well argue that disruption would be a smaller evil than the triumph of reaction. In any case Germany would go to pieces. For the economic and political conditions of Germany are such that a separatist movement anywhere is likely to lead to general disruption. And disruption of the Reich would mean the institution of an "Independent Rhineland Republic," perhaps including even some Ruhr towns.

The movement for the Rhine Republic seems to be spreading with alarming rapidity from Aix-la-Chapelle to Wiesbaden. The place of its origin no less than the area covered by it is suggestive. For no one who is familiar with M. Dariac's famous report can doubt the sources of its origin. The fact that the French troops disperse anti-Separatist demonstrations while passively watching Separatist violence shows what the "benevolent neutrality" of the French means. M. Poincare will not certainly obtain any reparations by this means but the establishment of a Republic will mean the final triumph of his policy —while he may be able to satisfy the French public by pointing to the profits to be obtained from the control of the Ruhr and the Rhineland industries. That may happen in case the movement gathers strength within the next few days but it is possible that it may all end in smoke. What strength it has among the mass of workmen remains still to be seen. The passive resistance in the Ruhr was their spontaneous act and if they oppose the disintegrating and suicidal policy of a section of their compatriots, they can yet save the Rhineland and with it German unity.

WELCOME TO THE "PIG BROTHER"

In the course of a statement issued soon after the Delhi session of the Congress, Maulana Mahomed Ali in justifying the decision of that session to his countrymen said:—

"But we have all to remember the 1st of November when my "Big Brother" is expected to come out of the Rajkot Jail and God help the man who would remain a slacker after that. Had he been out at the same time as ourselves, one would have heard very little of a 'surrender', for happily enough he believes less in my reason than in his own animal instinct and his overpowering love is capable of working miracles that my less powerful logic is impotent to work. Had he been with us in Delhi, he would have brushed aside with perfect impartiality all those Southern India cobwebs and all the Northern India fallacies of the young Swarajists and, what is still better, left both equally happy."

No one could have more happily and yet more accurately summed up the personality of Maulana Shaukat Ali and all that it means to the cause of the country, than his brother has done in these few sentences. Now that the "Big Brother" is free at last, every worker in the Congress will have to bestir himself. For Maulana Shaukat Ali, having had his spell of rest, thanks to the solicitude of the bureaucracy, will not spare himself—and others. He has never believed in talk—and since the Mahatma's arrest we have done little else than talking and frittering away splendid opportunities. Maulana Shaukat Ali is a man of action—one who is not only a worker himself but who also makes others work, by winning their love as well as by inspiring confidence, as only a "Big Brother" can, in the successful prosecution of the programme in hand. We have lost invaluable time in futile controversies. If there is one man who, by his courage, his faith, his fearlessness and, above all, his loveableness, is capable of stimulating us all to the requisite effort for making up for the lost time, it is Maulana Shaukat Ali. The country has need of him and, on its behalf, we heartily welcome him back among his countrymen, his co-workers and especially, to the work he loves more than anything else.

TRAINING OF THE MILL WORKER.

It is an admitted fact that the mill-worker in Bombay is, so far as efficiency is concerned, far behind the mill-worker of Lancashire, and it is owing to this fact that the cheapness of labour which is considered an advantage in favour of the textile industry in Bombay is only superficially so. Efficiency is a powerful factor in the prosperity of any industry and it cannot be had for nothing. The Bombay mill-owners have not failed to realise the inefficiency of their workmen and the higher cost of production that has to be paid in the long run in consequence thereof, but they have not taken steps, to any appreciable extent, to relieve the mill industry of this handicap of inefficiency. Not altruistic motives but enlightened self-interest, had it only been properly realised, would have led them to adopt concerted measures considerably to increase the efficiency of labour and to lay aside a portion of their profits for that purpose during the years of exceptional prosperity. This has not been done. The days of exceptional prosperity that have passed are not likely to return and a reaction has set in. Profits have already dwindled and it has become obvious to all those who know anything about the matter that only by lowering the costs of production can the industry maintain itself. To cut wages or to lesson output is a short-sighted measure and will not avail in the least to tide over the depression of trade. The mill industry of Bombay, as it stands at present, needs to be thoroughly reorganised on a scientific basis. The costs of production can only be reduced by economical purchase of raw material, stores and machinery, by reducing the middleman's profits to a minimum, by elimination of waste in the process of production and also by increasing the efficiency of labour by all possible means The efficiency of workmen depends on a number of social and civic reforms on which we need not dwell at present. It may, however, be pointed out that the proper training of the worker with the inevitable incentive to exert his energies to the utmost, may contribute a good deal to his efficiency and in this respect the employers can achieve something tangible in a few years by actively helping the education of their workmen. The labour at present employed in the Bombay mills is mostly unskilled and it appears to be a prevalent notion that a mill operative engaged in the different processes of spinning and weaving need not have even an elementary knowledge of the job entrusted to him. Naturally it tells adversely on production, much loss of time and waste of material being inevitable. Moreover, in the absence of recognised qualifications for promotion, it is not always that the posts of jobbers and head-jobbers go to those only who understand their jobs. This gives rise to discontent among the workmen and not infrequently unfair means are resorted to for securing promotions. Sometimes it is found that a jobber's or a head-jobber's qualification for the post he holds is not that he possesses a higher technical skill than that of those working under him or that he is thoroughly conversant with his duties, but that he is a pushful and crafty fellow exacting obedience from men under him by exerting influence over them through crooked and questionable means. He is a money-lender himself or a professional surety, or a proprietor of a gymnasium members of which have pledged themselves to stand by him through thick and thin, most of them being workmen under him in the mills. Sometimes he is both. Such jobbers and head-jobbers are patronised by their superiors who naturally consider them good lieutenants as the absolute power of the former over the workmen in the department can be taken advantage of by the authorities of the mill. But it is a dangerous power in the hands of unscrupulous persons, and it can be easily turned against the mills authorities when such jobbers or head-jobbers are dissatisfied with them. The men are at the beck and call of these jobbers and not a few strikes are traceable to their evil influence. It is wrong to suppose that in order to obtain a sufficient number of "hands" in the mills, jobbers of this sort must be patronised. If the officers of the departments are just in their dealings with the men working under them and care to remain in personal touch with them, being accessible to one and all, no dearth of labour will ever be experienced and the personnel of the departments will consist of the better sort of men—the self-respecting, thrifty, industrious, sober, sane element of the labouring population. The organisation of the mill industry ought to be purged of this vicious system and that can be done by attaching more importance to technical skill and requisite knowledge of the processes in the departments, than to qualities which have little to do with the legitimate work.

At present there are no facilities for an ordinary mill worker to acquire technical skill and elementary knowledge pertaining to his work. The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute is not meant for the ordinary workmen. The need for a school in which the elements of spinning and weaving may be taught to the actual workmen through the vernacular, both theoretically and practically, is manifest and we are glad to find the Social Service League, which has been carrying on a number of activities for the well-being of the labouring classes, has undertaken to start a textile technical school at its Workmen's Institute at Parel. The League's appeal for assistance to carry out the scheme which we publish elsewhere, briefly enumerates the present requirements in connection with the proposed school and we earnestly hope it will evoke a generous response from the mill-owners, the Government, the Municipal Corporation and all persons and institutions interested in the advancement of the premier industry of the city. We draw the special attention of the Mill-owners' Association as well as individual mill-owners to the scholarships scheme but for which a sufficient number of students cannot be attracted to the school at least till the benefits of such training are realised in practice by the workmen themselves.

Notes of the Day.

The Damocles' Sword.

The challenge to the nation contained in the Viceroy's speech at the Chelmsford Club has compelled Lala Lajpatrai, even from his sick-bed, to issue appeal to his countrymen to present a united front. As he says, the full significance of the speech can only be realised by reading it in the light of the wholesale arrests made in the Punjab. Both the speech and the arrests can signify only one thing and that is the renewed determination of the bureaucracy not only in the Punjab but every where in the country to strangle the national movement effectively. The proclamation of two such peaceful, constitutional and strictly non-violent bodies as the Shiromani Gurdwara Committee and Akali Dal, as "unlawful organisations", under the Criminal Law Amendment Act shows that the bureaucracy is incapable of learning anything from experience. As Lala Lajpatrai observes, if to-day an organisation of the Sikhs can, by a stroke of the pen, be declared to be an unlawful body, tomorrow the Congress and the Khilafat Committees or the Jamait-ul-Ulema can be branded in a similar manner and membership of these organisations made an offence under the Penal Code. The Damocles' sword, therefore, is held not only over the heads of the Sikhs, but of all communities, and of the nation as a whole.

Conference of Leaders.

Two years ago a similar assault was made on a larger scale on the elementary rights of the people and the world has known the reply that the latter, under the guidance of their leader, gave to it. So long as the Sikhs do not despair of the infallibility of non-violence, the ultimate result of the struggle is assured. But, the Sikhs in their struggle need the moral and material sympathy of their countrymen all over the country. Hindus and Muslims, realising the common danger facing them, should cease indulging in mutual recriminations and rally to the support of the Sikhs. As to the practical measures that should be taken, Lala Lajpatrai has suggested the convening of a conference of Nationalist leaders in the country. The Working Committee of the Congress would do well to take the initiative immediately in this matter and convene a conference of Hindu, Muslim, Sikh and other leaders for the purpose of discussing the situation that has arisen through the fresh abuse of its powers by the bureaucracy and the new menace to national liberty it implies.

The Sapru Suggestion.

The wonderful but mysterious proposal that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was going to make before the Imperial Conference has yet lost none of its bizarre and obscure character. It seems as though the proposal will be carried, as in 1921, and General Smuts will dissent, as in 1921. Whether it will be a simple reiteration of that famous resolution or whether it will have a changed phraseology is a question we leave to the Liberals to decide. Probably they are in the know since they so wholeheartedly approve of Sir T. B. Sapru's attitude and suggestion. But it is really unfortunate that the brave and fine words of Mr. Sastri and his Liberal friends should thus end only in bluster. They have come to nothing and Sir T. B. Sapru is surrendering the national position by accepting an imperial *fait accompli*. It is a barren and naive surrender since it means nothing and will lead to nothing. Will it imply a reversal or even a mitigation of the Kenya wrong? Will it improve the status of Indians in South Africa or Fiji? Will it mean an open door for Indians in Canada and Australia under reasonable and honourable conditions? The special cable from London that we publish to-day aptly sums up the position in the remark that it is the intention of the imperial statesmen to gain time till the Indian tension is relaxed. If so, Sir T. B. Sapru has played into the hands of those who want to postpone the vital issue by focussing attention on less important matters. But whatever Sir T. B. Sapru does or does not do, Indian leaders should not relax their attention from the fundamental problem before us and should devote all their energies to the effective organising of a boycott. A plain duty should not be shirked for the sake of pious phrases.

A Depreciated Verbal Currency.

The stock of these imperial phrases is strangely not suffering from the prevailing state of economic depression in Europe. Whether the project of an Empire currency materialises or not, the existence of a verbal currency for the Empire is a fact. But, like the German marks, it has been expanding so rapidly now-a-days that it is rapidly depreciating in value. General Smuts, who is almost a multi-millionaire from this point of view, has again flung like a spendthrift his wealth of platitudes. On the one hand, he is offering a stout opposition to Sir T. B. Sapru's proposal and is refusing to make even verbal concessions: on the other hand, he is loudly proclaiming the inspiring quality of the Great Commonwealth which practises, according to him, certain fundamental principles such as "peace, freedom, self-development, self-government and the like." Peace there is, but whether it is the peace of strength is another matter. As for freedom and all the rest—including "the like"—they may be principles for some parts of the Empire, but they are ideals for others and to these parts imperialism and self-determination seem to be antithetic forces. But when General Smuts observes that "South Africa, Ireland, Egypt and India bear testimony to the policy which we profess and practise in the Empire," he speaks something which he knows to be sheer nonsense. Even Sir T. B. Sapru could have told him that. Pompous declarations of imperial policy count for nothing since no one believes that they will be translated into action, and imperial statesmanship is discredited because of the glaring contrast between its professions and its deeds. Perhaps General Smuts does not know that the promises of equality of treatment given to Indians during the war have disappeared with the war loans and the recruitment campaigns. The Empire is back in the days of Kiplingite jingoism, with this difference that the pre-war imperial statesmen rarely promised what they did not give. If General Smuts lacks the courage of his convictions, the least he can do is to preserve a discreet silence. If he can do nothing, let him not talk of doing something.

WELCOME TO "BIG BROTHER."

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI RELEASED.

BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY

WHY STRONG ACTION WAS NOT TAKEN.

MR. BALDWIN' EXPLAINS.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The Premier was given an ovation at a mass meeting of five thousand at Plymouth. In his speech he contended Government had a definite foreign policy on which the Cabinet were entirely united and had lost no opportunity of endeavouring to secure common action necessary to end Europe's troubles. He said Government had not followed up the note of August 11th because immediately afterwards it became obvious that passive resistance in Germany was breaking down and he had good reason to believe that negotiations might then be resumed. Then came President Coolidge's statement offering American participation, if invited by all the Allies, in the Allied Conference, or to be represented by experts on the Committee of Experts under the auspices of the Reparations Commission. Government immediately addressed the Allies, strongly urging a prompt affirmative reply. He had the pleasure of meeting M. Poincare and establishing relations which made it perhaps not too difficult to say what he was going to say now, "M. Poincare represents the opinion of practically the whole of France and I beg him to consider for himself, his nation, for us and for the world once, twice, and thrice before he refuses this invitation."

WHAT GERMAN DISRUPTION MEANS

Mr. Baldwin reiterated the Government's well-known policy with regard to reparations, and declared that the disintegration or disruption of Germany must put back for years her power to make reparations. They could not contemplate the breaking off any part of Germany into a separate State for that would immediately break the Treaty of Versailles. The position is grave, but it is inconceivable to one that when an opportunity presents itself as at present for a chance of settlement there should be any one who would refuse it.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Referring to unemployment, the Premier denied Government intended to depart from sound financial policy. Government was not pursuing a policy of active deflation, and it certainly did not propose to proceed in the direction of inflation.

Referring to unemployment in shipyards, he announced that Government had decided to lay down several light cruisers for the replacement of the county class, which were many years overdue. The building programme was in strict conformity with the terms of the Washington Conference in merely anticipating the work which must, in any case, be undertaken in a couple of years' time. Mr. Bonar Law's fiscal pledge behind him, and in this Parliament there would be no fundamental change. He could not see that any slight extension or adaptation of the principles hitherto sanctioned by the legislature were breaches of the pledge, but, if at any time he was challenged, he was always willing to take a verdict. He had come to the conclusion that the only way to fight unemployment was by protecting the home market. (Prolonged cheers.)

ECHO OF IRISH DEPORTATIONS.

AWARD OF COMPENSATION.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The Irish Deportees' Compensation Tribunal in London has awarded an aggregate of £3,941 to 3 men and 3 women who were deported from Britain to Ireland in last March, compared with their claims for £20,300.—Reuter.

OPIUM CONVENTION.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Geneva.—The League Council has provisionally decided to hold the first of the two conferences, to deal with the practical means of carrying out the Hague Opium convention of 1912, in next July. All States having territories in the Far East will be represented. The Second Conference will be held immediately afterwards. The Council will decide, at the next session, whether all League members must be invited to it or only parties to the 1912 Convention.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

Washington.—Mr. Lloyd George arrived here on Thursday, and lunched with President Coolidge and members of the Cabinet. —Reuter

London.—In London marks were quoted at 450/550 milliards to the pound.—Reuter.

NUMEROUS MEDICAL MEN and EMINENT OCULISTS have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

C15576D

TOWARDS MONARCHY

BAVARIA'S MOVE.

BAN ON REPUBLICANISM.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Berlin.—The Bavarian Government has issued a decree prohibiting officials from taking office under the Republican regime It is announced that immediately the Palatinate Government is proclaimed in defiance of the Constitution all money and food subsidies will be stopped.—Reuter.

REPUBLIC IN TOWNS OF BELGIAN ZONE.

SEPARATISTS RETIRE.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Liege.—It is stated that the Separatists have retired from most of the towns in the Belgian zone where a Republic had been proclaimed.—Reuter.

SEPARATISTS AT AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

GERMAN POLICE'S UNSUCCES FUL ATTACK.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Brussels.—Reports received here state that the German police, early this morning, attacked the Separatists installed in Government offices in Aix-la-Chapelle but without success. It is reported that two of the Separatists and five of the police were killed.—Reuter.

GENERAL SMUTS' SPEECH.

A MIXED RECEPTION.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

General Smuts's speech, which was broadcasted by wireless, was heard not merely in Britain but also probably in Paris and a large part of the Continent. It continues to be the absorbing topic in a section of the Press, which is generally anti-French, and acclaims General Smuts as a statesman capable of leading Europe out of the abyss by an appeal to moral force and speaking with directness and vigour hitherto not evidenced by any British statesman.

Pro-French organs deplore his "unfortunate incursion" into foreign politics without the necessary equipment. It is pointed out that the undefined position of General Smuts is convenient for enabling him to say things which it is desirable to say without investing them with the atmosphere of a formal declaration. Some papers declare that General Smuts's views are those of all Overseas statesmen.

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S GRATITUDE

The Duke of Devonshire speaking at a banquet to Dominion members of the Conference, in London, to-day, said that he was profoundly thankful to General Smuts for his contribution to the solution of the greatest existing problem. The Duke of Devonshire felt that when the representatives of the great Dominions knew that they could come here with full liberty of thought and speech, it was emblematic of the conditions under which they governed

There has been very little comment in the French Press hitherto.

"The Westminster Gazette's" Diplomatic correspondent says that French opinion is shocked and surprised, and it is momentarily inclined to refuse all idea of an International Conference. He asserts that M. Poincare will never sit at the same table with General Smuts after the latter's speech.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS.

"Le Temps" denounces the "venomous attack on France"

The "Echo de Paris" sees the existence of a concerted action between the "anti-French diatribes" of Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Reginald McKenna and General Smuts, and the sudden outbreak of German lamentations before the Reparations Commission.

FAVOURABLE RECEPTION IN U. S.

New York.—Smuts's speech has aroused great interest here, and is quoted at length by newspapers on front pages and splashed with big headings. The speech is regarded as a reply to the efforts of die-hard British ministers to muzzle the Imperial Conference. It is pointed out that General Smuts's speech was delivered within 24 hours of the speech by Mr. Lloyd George at Indianopolis also urging an International Conference on reparations.—Reuter.

YESTERDAY AT WADHWAN CAMP.

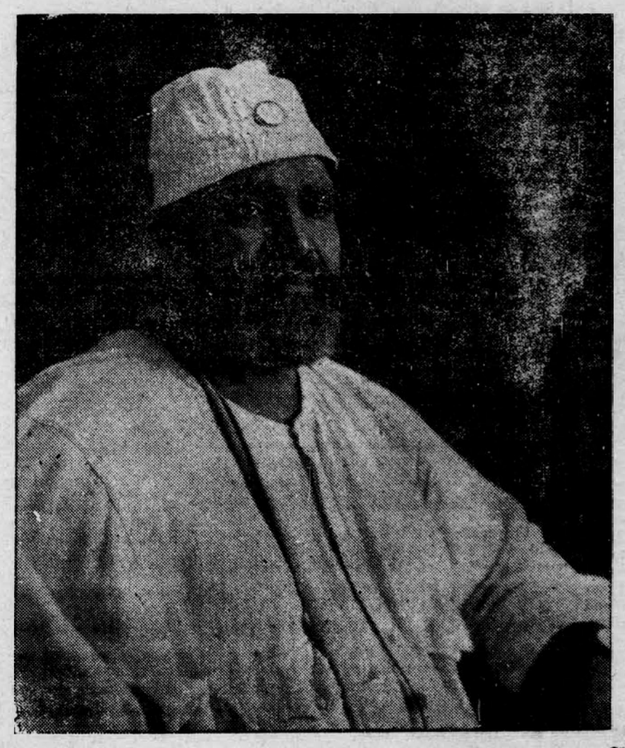
THE ALI BROTHERS LEAVING FOR AJMERE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD OCT. 26.

Maulana Shaukat Ali was removed from Rajkot Jail to-day early morning and released at Wadhwan Camp. Maulana Mahomed Ali and party, who left for Rajkot this morning, are understood to have broken journey at Lakhtar to be able to meet Maulana Shaukat Ali enroute to Ahmedabad. The Ali Brothers will arrive here by mail to-night and leave for Ajmer to-morrow morning by mail. Maulana Shaukat Ali was removed from Rajkot jail at five this morning and was brought by motor to Wadhwan Junction where he was released at half past two in the afternoon. Bi Amman, Maulana Mahomed Ali Mr. Zahidali and Mr. Hayat who had just arrived from Ahmedabad met him there. The party is proceeding to Ahmedabad and thence to Ajmer whence it will go on to Rampur.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI.



WHO WAS RELEASED YESTERDAY AT WADHWAN CAMP.

ARBITRATION AWARDS.

PLEA FOR RECIPROCAL ENFORCEMENT

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The Economic Conference has unanimously expressed the opinion that reciprocal enforcement of arbitration awards, wherever possible, all over the Empire, is highly desirable.

The Canadian and Australian representatives are prepared to recommend this policy, but it is stated that they will be unable to impose it on the provincial or State legislatures.

De Wet (South Africa) sympathised with the policy, but pointed out that South Africa's juridical system had already made substantial provision for the aim in view.—Reuter.

FOREIGN OFFICE AGENDA.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The Economic Conference has begun consideration of reciprocal arbitration judgments, and the Currency Committee of Imperial experts has assembled.

The Foreign Office agenda includes whisky-running to the United States and the treaty-making powers of the Dominions when the recent Canadian-American Fisheries Treaty will undoubtedly arise.

Mr. Baldwin was unable to attend, to-day, owing to his departure for Plymouth to attend the Conservative Conference there.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO AGRA RIOT CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Oct. 26.

Ajmeri who was charged with riot has been sentenced to transportation for life.

UNIONIST CONFERENCE.

VITAL IMPORTANCE OF INTER-EMPIRE TRADE.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

1,300 delegates are attending the Unionist Conference at Plymouth—the first since the breaking up of the Coalition. The Conference has passed resolutions, affirming that the welfare of the country depends upon a closer economic union with the Dominions and stressing the vital importance of inter-Empire trade.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Dr. William Crooke, retired Indian Civil Service, is dead.—Reuter.

[Dr. William Crooke, C.I.E., was born in 1848. He served as Assistant Magistrate and Collector, and District Magistrate and Collector in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. He was President of the Anthropological Society of the British Assn. He received the titles of Hon. D. Sc. (Oxon) in 1919 and Hon. Litt D., (Dublin) in 1920. He was the author of several publications concerning India, including "Annals of Rajasthan" and "Islam in India."]

EUROPEAN CONVICTED OF UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

P. G. Duncan, Fourth Engineer of S. S. Ellora was convicted to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of being in unlawful possession of six seers of opium. Duncan who pleaded guilty was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and fine of nine hundred rupees in default additional imprisonment for three months.

REPARATIONS PROBLEM.

PROPOSED POWERS' CONFERENCE.

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN U. S. A. & BRITAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

A flood of light on General Smuts's reference in his recent speech to the fact that negotiations are afoot to hold a Conference of Powers regarding reparations, is thrown by the publication, to-day, of important telegrams that passed a few days ago between Lord Curzon and Mr. Hughes.

The British Foreign Secretary asks if the United States still adheres to Mr. Hughes's declaration of last December when he had suggested that an International Conference be held to assess Germany's capacity to pay and consider an appropriate financial plan to ensure such payments. Mr. Hughes replies in the affirmative and emphasises that the United States does not desire to see Germany relieved of her responsibility for the war or her just obligations. He expresses the opinion that the Conference should be advisory as Government will be naturally unwilling to bind themselves in advance. The United States reserves her decision with regard to her participation in the proposed enquiry unless the European Powers are unanimous regarding the holding of the same.—Reuter.

APPEAL FOR COOPERATION OF U.S.A

Lord Curzon refers to the ineffectual proposals of the British Government to the Allies for the solution of the reparations question, and believes that in absence of a common action, not merely Germany but also Europe appears to be drifting towards an economic disaster. Therefore, he appeals for the cooperation of the United States Government, which Britain believes to be an essential condition of any real advance towards the settlement. Lord Curzon points out that America's disinterestedness is greater than that of the European Powers. She is vitally concerned in the solution of the European problem if only because it involves the question of Inter-Allied Debt. He says that Britain always heartily approved of Mr. Hughes' declaration of December, but France disapproved of it

Lord Curzon welcomes the recent statement of President Coolidge that the American Government adhere to the December Declaration and asks if, in the event of holding an enquiry Britain and the majority of the Allies could still hope for American cooperation even though complete unanimity is not forthcoming at this end or in the alternative, if America will cooperate, assuming that the proposed enquiry is entrusted to the Reparations Commission. Lord Curzon says that Government is speaking in the name of the whole British Empire as represented in the Imperial Conference, and expresses desire to receive any American suggestion.

MR. HUGHES' REPLY.

Mr. Hughes's reply insists that there should be no grounds for an impression that if the London Conference is called it will aim at relieving Germany of her obligations or that the resistance to the fulfilment of obligations will be in any way supported. He refutes Lord Curzon's argument that the United States is interested because the question of Inter-Allied Debt is involved. He contends that the practicability of methods to secure reparations and Allied payment of debts to the United States constitute distinct obligations and adds that the United States cannot appoint a member to the Reparations Commission without the consent of the Congress, but he has no doubt that the competent American will be willing to participate in an economic enquiry. The reply reiterates the United States' desire to lend assistance towards re-establishing peace and economic restoration.

EUROPE AND UNITED STATES.

SENATOR UNDERWOOD URGES DEFINITE POLICY,

LONDON, Oct. 25.

New York.—In the course of a speech at Dallas (Texas) to-day, opening his campaign for the Democratic Presidential nominations, Senator Underwood advocated the adoption of a definite policy in Europe by the United States, aiding the establishment of a stable Government, stable business conditions and international understanding.—Reuter

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO SCALE THE EVEREST.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Brig.-General Bruce was yesterday given leave of absence by the Glamorgan Territorial Association of which he is Secretary to enable him to carry out another attempt to scale Mount Everest. He leaves for India in February.—Reuter.

STATUS OF INDIANS OVERSEAS.

DR. SAPRU'S EXPOSITION OF SITUATION.

HALF-HEARTED MEASURES LIKELY.

FATAL TO GIVE UP BOYCOTT.

BY S. R. BOMANJI.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The discussion in the Imperial Conference of the status of Indians overseas which commenced yesterday was favourable. The striking exposition by Lord Peel of the Indian feeling was followed by the magnificent effort of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru who fearlessly expounded the whole situation and stressed the Indian demand for equality. His speech produced a profound effect and on Monday next when the Conference reassembles, the discussion will be resumed. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's spirited attack on General Smuts produced a remarkable effect on the Dominion Premiers. In view of the crucial nature of the discussion it is decided that no speeches would be published till Monday.

It is a strange coincidence that when India is deeply stirred as at present and adopts retaliatory measures like boycott, the need for only minor concessions is recognized here and although Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's motion is likely to be carried, no immediate relief in the Kenya situation can be expected for a considerable time. Time having been gained just as in the case of the Hunter Commission by appointment of a commission and consequently the Indian tension relaxed, some half-hearted measures will be resorted and therefore, it must be recognized that it would be fatal to give up the increasing pressure of boycott which can only be felt by its persistent continuance and intensity. The present trade position here is considered the most opportune time for Indian boycott to counteract the artificial stimulus given to English cotton goods and other exports by manoeuvering the Indian sterling exchange to an unjustifiable level of nearly seventeen pence to the rupee.

UTILITY OF LEAGUE.

ALWAR ON INDIAN NATION.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The League of Nations Union dinner, presided over by Mr. Gilbert Murray, was given to-night in honour of the Conference members among whom General Smuts, Mr. Bruce and H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar were present.

Lord Robert Cecil, apologising for his absence, expressed the opinion that the support of the League by the Dominions was one of the few really encouraging signs of the times. He declared that the machinery of the League was sufficiently sound. What was required was a more popular support.

The Marquis of Salisbury proposing the "League" declared that Government was a warm supporter of the League.

Mr. Bruce and General Smuts responded. The former paid a tribute to General Smuts's contribution to humanity as the parent of the League.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M. P., declared that the Labour Party was proud of the Empire, and when it came to power there would be no party more jealous of preserving the traditions and greatness of the Empire.

ALWAR ON INDIAN NATION.

Responding to the toast of the Commonwealth of British Nations jointly with General Smuts and Mr. Bruce, His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar compared the League of British Nations to its more recent and larger counterpart. He points out that South Africa was a nation, and asked whether India with her 300 millions inhabitants was not equally a nation Although Indians did not belong to the British race that did not mean they were any less loyal members of a united fraternity. The greatest glory of the League lay in the fact that it did not pretend to dominate by force. Human beings had yet to learn many lessons, greatest of which was toleration and right understanding. They might fight and fly at each other's throats, but they always returned to the conclusion that they were all children of one Providence.—Reuter.

RELEASE OF HERR KRUPP FOR A WEEK.

BEGINNING OF EXTENSIVE RELEASES.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Berlin.—The "Kootnisch Zeitung's" Essen correspondent learns that Herr Krupp together with three of his Directors, imprisoned at Dusseldorf, have obtained release for a period of seven days on the ground of pressing business. It is stated the question of releasing other political prisoners is being discussed, and it is believed the liberation of Krupp Directors is the beginning of extensive releases.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO ALLAHABAD.

NO RECEPTION AND NO FUNCTIONS.

BOYCOTT OF EMPIRE GOODS.

MUNICIPAL BOARD'S RESOLUTIONS

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 25.

At a meeting of the Allahabad Municipal Board this evening presided over by Mr. Zahur Ahmed, Senior Vice-Chairman the following resolution, moved by Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya and seconded by Pandit Shamlal Nehru, was carried by a majority of eighteen to eight votes:

"In view of the fact that the present Viceroy, as head of the Government of India, is responsible for the policy of repression, which this Government has pursued against the movement for the freedom in India and which has resulted in the imprisonment and continued incarceration of India's great leader Mahatma Gandhi and the imprisonment and gross ill treatment of thousands of brave Indian patriots; also for the imposition of salt tax against the united voice of the Indians thereby increasing the tremendous burden already imposed upon the poor and further in the matter of Kenya betrayal for not championing the Indian cause in sufficient forceful manner and namely acquiescing in the decision which is intolerable and outrageous and further for sanctioning the present Punjab and Bengal policies which are calculated to crush the brave and gallant Akali and Bengali patriots, as also the innumerable and untold other sufferings of our people at the hands of the British Administration, this Board notes with strong disapproval the fact that some persons are trying to organise a reception in the name of the public of Allahabad in favour of the Viceroy during his forthcoming visit to this place and resolves, on behalf of its people as its representative body, to wholly and entirely dissociate itself from all such reception and functions to be held in his honour."

Babu Harnandan Prasad opposed the motion and said that it would affect Allahabad's position as the capital of the Province as against Lucknow which did nothing so retrograde.

Major Abel also opposed it and said that it was of purely political nature and should have no place on the Board's deliberations.

Mr. Robbie thought that the resolution would belittle the Board and damage Allahabad's prospects.

Pandit Kapildeo Malaviya responded and said that he did not mind if Allahabad suffered by the action of the Board.

Mr. Gilbert interrupted the discussions by submitting that the Chairman should not allow these political discussions but he was overruled. Mr. Gilbert thought that the members were like children quarrelling over little things and should be ashamed to carry the resolution.

"RECEPTION---A SHAMEFUL THING"

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 26.

The Municipal Hall was full with spectators. Nearly all the members were present. One European member, Mr. Abel said Caesar should have his due and another European member, Mr. Robbie, while opposing the resolution, said that the Viceroy would come, no matter what the Board or Allahabad people might say. He compared Indians to a bull daring to stop a running train. Some jihuzur members went so far as to characterise the motion as shameful to the Board. To all such arguments crushing replies were given by Messrs. Kuwarbihari, Krishnakant Malviya, Gaurishanker and others and the resolution as moved was passed by an overwhelming majority.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL'S NOTE.

Before any discussion on the motion began, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Chairman, who could not be present in the meeting owing to weakness brought about by his recent illness, had sent a note expressing his views on the resolution, the important portion of which is as follows:—

"I feel that a public reception to the Viceroy is a shameful thing for any one to whom the honour of India is dear and precious. I wish no personal discortsey to Lord Reading. But we are human beings with eyes to see and, sometimes, to weap and ears to hear and hearts to feel—and feel the more because our arms are weak and there is no strength in us to stand upright and protect our own. Two and a half years of, suffering has the country endured under Lord Reading's viceroyalty and the noblest in the land lies in jail to-day. And now Lord Reading's Government in the arrogance of power have started a crusade against a brave and gallant people whose chief sin in the past has been too great a loyalty to the British Government. Their highest and their bravest have been arrested and are being arrested by the hundred. Every Sikh with a black turban is being hunted down and fearing an exposure of their methods, the Government have gagged the Press. Is it this that we are asked to celebrate, are these the brave deeds for which we wish to honour Lord Reading? I can be no party to this infamy. I cannot participate in these festivities when my heart is full and my eyes brine over the thought of the persecution of these brave people by Lord Reading and his colleagues. I must dissociate myself utterly from all such celebration. Lord Reading, secure in his strength and proud of his might, has flung this challenge to the Sikhs and the Indian people and he would have us applaud him for it and thus complete our degradation.

"I am weak and powerless but I too have a little pride—the pride of the weak, perhaps it may be but I would sooner be trampled by Lord Reading's soldiery than bow down to welcome a person who was responsible for so much sorrow to my country and countrymen."

BOYCOTT OF EMPIRE GOODS.

After the resolution boycotting the Viceroy's reception was passed, the following resolution was proposed and passed:—"The Board welcomes the resolution of the Indian National Congress on the boycott of British goods and in pursuance thereof resolves that articles manufactured in any part of the British Empire outside India shall not be purchased by or on behalf of the Board, except when those articles are not manufactured in any other part of the world or are not available in the Indian market; in case any such article has to be purchased, the person or persons desirous of making the purchase on behalf of the Board shall report to the chairman of the Board and obtain his sanction before ordering the goods." The local Congress and Khilafat committees are making efforts to bring about a complete boycott of the Viceroy's reception. Officials are growing nervous.

The Viceroy will visit the Allahabad University on the 2nd November.—(A. P.).

KARACHI WELCOMES PIR GHULAM MUJADED SAHEB.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Oct. 26.

Pir Ghulam Mujaded Sarhandi was accorded a grand reception on the occasion of his visit to Karachi. He was taken in a procession through the town where people had thronged the streets to pay him respects. In his speeches he laid emphasis on the immediate introduction of civil disobedience and regarded it as the only weapon to emancipate the motherland. He emphasised upon Hindu-Muslim unity. Addresses were presented on behalf of the Khilafat and Congress Committees and the Jamiet-ul-Ulema. The Afghans of Karachi also presented an address in Persian. Pir Sahib paid a high tribute to the services of Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon. He left for Tatta.

VICEROY'S COMING VISIT TO LUCKNOW.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 26.

Lucknow's preparations for the reception of H. E. the Viceroy are now complete. A beautiful arch has been erected on the way leading to the city from the Railway Station. Kaiserbagh the site of the Provincial Durbar and other Viceregal functions, looks gorgeous with camps and Shamianas on all sides. A rush of spectators from the mofussil is anticipated and any number of uniformed sowars, soldiers and police constables are seen parading the city streets doing rehersals of traffic control. It is understood that on morning of 31st instant a deputation from the Association of ex-Royal family of Oudh will wait on His Excellency the Viceroy and present an address at the Government House.

ADDRESS TO H.H. THE THAKORE OF RAJKOT.

The General Secretaries of the K.P. Conference write:—

"The Executive Committee of the Kathiawad Political Conference has decided to present an address to H.H. the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot. The time for presenting this address will be fixed after he returns from his present tour in Southern India and Ceylon. Thus this address is to be given by the people's only representative body in Kathiawad and therefore it has been deemed proper to raise a public fund to meet the expenses to be made in that behalf. It is hoped, people of Kathiawad living within and without will do their duty by sending in their quota to the Conference office at Rajkot."

KHANDESH LIBERALS SUPPORT DR. SAPRU.

(Associated Press.)

DHULIA, Oct. 26.

The West Khandesh Liberal Association, Dhulia, has passed a resolution wholeheartedly supporting Dr. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in his efforts to secure for Indians equal status in the Dominions and the Crown Colonies and urging him to withdraw from the Imperial Conference unless it agrees to give practical effect to the resolution of 1921. The Association also recommends Sir Tej Bahadur for the presidentship of the National Liberal Federation of India which meets at Poona in December 1923.

THE RESERVED SEAT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now the Bombay Council Elections are drawing near the Swarajya Party has nominated two candidates for Bombay City North, but the third seat is reserved for the Marathas and allied castes and they have not nominated any member from their party for the seat. However as the voting is general it is the duty of the Swarajya Party and the public in general to give support to such member from the candidates for that seat, who has done some public service. From this point of view, I think Mr. Bole who is a candidate for the reserved seat deserves full support. He has worked for several years for the welfare of the backward and labouring classes and has also done singular service in the Council to the depressed classes by moving resolutions for allowing the members of the untouchable classes to make use of public wells, *dharamshalas* etc. Your readers need not be told that he was one of those who strongly supported the Municipal Amendment Act and the Rent Act.

All his activities within and without the Council Hall though, not quite consistent with the ideals of the Swarajya Party, can speak very well about his ability as a man in whose hands the interest of the public is, least to be afraid of. Moreover, I would like to bring to the notice of your readers what power the Maratha Party wields in the Council as no less than 19 members stand together. It would certainly be an achievement if all these Maratha members are brought over to the Swarajya Party otherwise, if neglected, they would be more dangerous.

I hope, therefore, dear Editor you will see eye to eye with me and back my suggestion.—Yours, etc.

G. S. C.

KARACHI PORT EXPANSION.

GOVERNOR LAYS FOUNDATION STONE OF LLOYD GATE.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Oct. 25.

In the evening His Excellency Sir George Lloyd laid the foundation stone of the Lloyd Gate at the entrance to the Lloyd Quay, a new work which will accommodate three of the largest class of vessels likely to trade in the Indian waters for many years to come. His Excellency on arrival at the west wharf was received by the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, trustees and the principle officer of the Port Trust after which he inspected the Guard of Honour furnished by the second battalion York and Lancashire Regiment. Mr. J.B.S. Thubron, Chairman of the trustees read and address to His Excellency in which he described the work undertaken and said the three berths would be ready for occupation by the middle of 1927 when consideration would be given to the desirablity of constructing an additional length of the quayage if trade developments did not necessitate the question being taken up at an early date. The revenues of the port during the past six months showed a substantial increase over the corresponding period in the two previous years and they hoped for an early and hereafter sustained revival of trade and a satisfactory principal year.

The Governor then laid the foundation stone amidst the cheers of a large gathering. The Governor thanked the Chairman and the members of the Karachi Port Trust for associating his name with the large schemes of port improvement they were carrying out and congratulated them upon the manner in which with foresight and optimism they were preparing for the expansion of the Port.

His Excellency in the course of his speech said:—"It is gratifying also to hear such a satisfactory account of your financial position and I am glad to be able to inform you that my Government have already decided to support your request regarding a fresh loan of 50 lakhs and have recommended it to the Government of India for sanction (Cheers). My own view is that your actual resources and estimates of your future revenues fully justify the loan and that your need for capital expenditure is so urgently important that minor considerations should not be allowed to delay it. I much hope therefore that sanction will be speedily obtained and that you will be enabled to carry on without intermission the policy of development which you have prepared (Cheers)."

MYSORE UNIVERSITY.

SIR SIVASWANY IYER'S ADDRESS.

(Associated Press.)

MYSORE, Oct. 26.

Sir P.S. Sivaswamy Iyer in delivering the Convocation address of the Mysore University said that in bringing the University of Mysore into existence it was the intention of the Mysore Government not to produce a university on the pattern of the University of Madras but to start a residential and teaching university with special emphasis on the promotion of vernacular education and corporate life. Sir Sivaswamy Iyer described certain changes and institutions a new university might adopt and said that the political ferment in India had directed men's attention to the question of education on national lines and a desire for this had often taken curious shapes and led to the movement for the boycott of schools and colleges supported by the Government. There could be no doubt that the movement had been inspired rather by a destructive spirit than by any sound conception of aims and methods of education. The problem of national education was so large that it could not possibly be solved except by the use of State funds. There need be no qualms of conscience about resort to institutions supported by the State when funds were raised by taxation from the people themselves. Sir Sivaswamy then compared the old and the new systems of education and asked if there could be any doubt that the English public school produced much more virile characters with habits of self-reliance and independence, spirit of patriotism and adventure and of courage than any other system did. The Gurukula at Kangri was perhaps the only institution which was modelled upon the old system of guru and chela and which also sought to impart some of the elements of western knowledge but to the extent that it enforced monastic ideals it must be held that the training given by the institution was not adapted to the modern conditions of life.

MADRAS YEAR BOOK.

GOVT. ORDERS RE. FUTURE PUBLICATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 26.

Government have passed orders regarding the future publication of Madras Year Book which was entrusted to the late Publicity Officer. Now that the Publicity Office has been abolished, Government doubt whether they will themselves be able to undertake the task which would involve in placing an officer on special duty for some months and they are inclined to think that it would be better to sell the rights of publication to some private enterprise. Now that the foundation has been laid and it is simply a question of keeping the material upto-date, the undertaking should be a profitable one and Government are inviting applications accordingly. The result of their advertisement on the subject will be awaited before the question is finally decided.

THE PUNJAB COUNCIL.

PROF. GHULAM HUSSAIN'S CASE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 26.

At the Punjab Legislative Council today official business was concluded and the Punjab Local Option Bill and the Punjab Opium Smoking Bills were passed. Non-omcial resolutions were then discussed of which one was withdrawn, one was partially accepted and the other was under discussion when the present Council was dissolved. The President Mr. Casson in dissolving the Council thanked the members for their sympathetic help and patient cooperation and expressed appreciation for the interest evinced by them in public matters sometimes at an immense sacrifice of private interest. He expressed great satisfaction at the discussions which were carried through out with perfectly good feeling and which showed the high standard of debate. In parting with them the President wished the members best luck in the coming elections. The Governor will address the Council to-morrow and prorogue it.

PROFESSOR GHULAM HUSSAIN.

At question time to-day Mr. Townsend stated Professor Ghulam Hussain was being detained by the Punjab Government under Regulation three of 1818 from 12th June 1923. No other prisoners were detained at present in the Punjab under the Regulation. Government was not aware of the procedure adopted in Bengal. Detentions under the Regulation were made under the authority of the Governor-General in Council and the Regulation did not provide for a reference to the High Court.

Sir John Maynard informed the Council that none of the provincial newspapers was being subsisted by Government. In reply to some questions regarding the resignation of Ministers Mr. Fazulhussain said that he had not resigned his post while Mr. Townsend stated that the Minister for Agriculture has not resigned but has obtained His Excellency's permission to resign from 1st November next.

DHANA SINGH'S BOMB EXPLOSION.

WOUNDED POLICEMEN DIES.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 26.

The sixth constable, who was wounded by Dhana Singh's bomb and was in a precarious condition yesterday, has died.

Messrs. Horton and Jenkyn, Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hoshiarpur, who were both badly wounded have been sent to the British Station Hospital at Jullundur in an ambulance. Mr. Horton is badly wounded in the foot and it is stated that Mr. Jenkyn will be well within two weeks.

RAILWAY AUTOCRACY.

EMPLOYEES' PROTEST AGAINST UNJUST DISMISSALS

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 26.

The Executive Committee of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Association has passed resolutions expressing "that the rule 42 of General Traffic Rules prohibiting public meetings on railway premises being applicable only to public meetings of political nature, cannot be extended to include meetings of railwaymen held for the bona fide and legitimate purpose of organising themselves; that the orders of dismissal passed by the General Traffic Manager against Mr. Chhotubhai Desai, Deputy Station Master, Mahim and Mr Mohanlal, Chief Clerk, District Traffic Superintendent's Office, Bulsar for merely holding or attending a meeting of railwaymen of purely non-political nature are unjust, arbitrary and illegal and that thereby widespread discontent and disaffection have been created in the service. The Committee therefore hopes that the Agent will be pleased in the interest of administration to revise the orders of dismissal and reinstate the two officers who have served the Railway Company loyally and faithfully for a long time."

ELECTION TACTICS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It has been brought to my notice that enthusiastic canvassers of one of my competitors are saying that Mr. Baptista will get many votes and top the list and votes will be simply thrown away as superfluous. I would request my supporters not to be led away by such statements as they are likely to end disastrously for myself. Every vote counts and none can be spared in such a contest. I should also like to intimate to the electors generally that I have entered into partnership with nobody. No candidate has joined me, and I am standing alone. I am not sharing votes with any one and no candidate is going to share votes with me. I am standing alone. Any statement to the contrary is without any foundation whatever.—Yours, etc.

Rose Cottage Lane,
October, 26.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

The trial of Ajmeri was continued on the 25th inst. before the Court of the Sessions Judge, Agra, and judgment has been reserved.

Reports from Baluchistan, says the "Pioneer," show that as a result of the murder of Captain Baker Jones, drastic action has been taken by the civil authorities to impress on the two tribes whom the territorial law holds responsible for the outrage. Such crimes are punishable with great severity. Stringent measures have been devised to enlist the co-operation of the tribesmen in the activities for the detection of the actual perpetrators of the murder.

NATIONAL PACT.

LAJPAT RAI AND ANSARI BUSY AT IT.

OUTLINE DRAWN UP.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 25.

Further news from Solon states that Lala Lajpatrai and Dr. Ansari have been busy drafting a national pact to eliminate the cause of communal conflict and that the pact has already been outlined. It will be submitted for opinion to the leading Indians, both Moderates and Nationalists, before it is considered by the Cocanada Congress.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 26.

HOME DEPARTMENT.—Mr. J. T. Martin I.C.S., Census Commissioner for India reverts to Central Provinces.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.—The services of Mr. K. K. Sen, an officer of Indian Audit and Accounts, have been placed at the disposal of Financial Adviser, Military Finance. The designation of the officer-in-charge telegraph check office has been altered from Deputy Accountant General Posts and Telegraphs Check Office to Accounts Officer Telegraph Check Office.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.—Lieut. Col. G. M. Kirkhope, Director of Inspection officiates as Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department in addition to his own duties vice Mr. J. S. Pitkeathly granted three months and ten days' leave.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.—Captain W. F. Q. Shuidham has been posted as Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara. Mr. J. H. Davies has been appointed Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India. Mr. E. O. Lee, I.C.S. has been appointed temporarily as special Magistrate at Ajmer.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.—Brevet Colonel R. J. Collins, Director of Military Training Army Headquarters has been granted the temporary rank of Colonel on the staff. Major A. H. E. Mosse I.A., is to be Lieut Colonel. The following officers of Auxiliary Force, India, have been granted volunteer officers' decorations:—Major D. G. Mitchell, Nagpur Rifles, Captain J. Macnight, Surma Valley Light Horse, Lieut R. Pringle late Surma Valley Light Horse and Lieut. C. Donovan 2nd battalion E. I. Railway Regiment.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.—Sir Manindra Chandra Nandy having resigned membership of Council of State his constituency has been called upon to elect another member in his place.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.—Mr. T. Besweek officiates as District Locomotive Superintendent, E. B. Railway. Mr. F. W. Allum, officiating Chief Engineer Railway Board has been placed on special duty in connection with investigation of sources of supply of wooden sleepers for railways.

The Indian Boiler Regulations 1924 are gazetted.- They shall come into force on commencement of the Indian Boilers Act 1923.

CHANGE IN MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, October 26.

Hon. Mr. A. R. Knapp, Member, Governor's Executive Council has returned to Madras from leave to-day and resumed the charge of his duties from Mr. R. A. Graham who was acting for him and who now goes on leave. Mr. M. E. Couchman has taken over the charge of office of the Chief Secretary to Government from Mr. E. S. Lloyd going on leave preparatory to retirement.

Lieutenant Colonel M. Chaudhari M.D., I.M.S., district medical and sanitary officer, Vizagapatam has been appointed Principal, Madras Medical College and Professor of Medicine at the same College vice Lt. Col. Elwes on leave.

HEAVY RAIN AT COONOOR.

(Associated Press.)

COONOOR, Oct. 26.

Inspite of heavy rain railway authorities have restored through running on Nilgiri Railway removing the slips within 24 hours.

A very heavy rain fell over the hills on Wednesday night. Coonoor alone registering four inches. A part of Municipal watermain was carried away. A house was demolished and the dead body of a Mahomedan was recovered from the debris.

MYSORE ASSEMBLY.

(Associated Press.)

MYSORE, Oct. 26.

At the third sitting of the Mysore Representative Assembly several important questions relating to various subjects were discussed.

The first question taken up was that of the appointment of a committee to introduce temperance measures in the State and the matter was promised to be considered by the Government.

In regard to the appointment of a joint committee of both Mahomadans and Hindus to consider the question of suspension of music before the mosques and temples and allied subjects it was replied that Government was considering the whole question and that a committee was not considered necessary at present.

Mr. D. B. Judge, Ahmedabad has been appointed Additional Superintendent of Police to undertake operations against dacoit gangs that are spreading havoc in north Gujarat and Cutch.—A. P.

AKALI LEADERS' TRIAL.

PT. MOTILAL ARRIVES AT AMRITSAR.

CONFERENCE OF CONGRESS WORKERS.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 25.

Pandit Motilal Nehru arrived here to-day in connection with the Akali leaders case that commences to-morrow.

Lala Lajpat Rai has called a conference of Congress workers at Solon on 27th October. Dr. Kitchlew, Mr. Girdharilal of Amritsar and Mr. T. Prakasham of Madras who arrive here to-morrow will also attend.

The Akali leaders' trial will be held in the local jail but will not be in camera.

LATER.

The case against Akalis under Sections 120B, 121 A, 124 A of I. P. C. and 17 (1 and 2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act was taken up to-day in the local jail before special magistrate Mr. P. J. Anderson. Out of 37 accused about 29 were defended by about a dozen Sikh lawyers and barristers including Rizzada Bhagatram and some others. Pandit Motilal Nehru, Doctor Kitchlew, Girdharilal and several relatives of the accused were present. Mr. Bevan Petman, Advocate, Lahore represented the crown. Printed copies of complaint put in by Mr. Smith, Superintendent C. I. D., Punjab covering nearly forty printed pages were distributed among the accused. The complaint outlined in detail various activities of the S. G. P .C. and the Shiromani Akali Dal characterising them as political and seditious. It traced the history of the S. G. P. C. and pointed out how the accused as its active members or office bearers or sympathisers had maintained a defiant attitude towards law and order during the past three years of its existence. The defence Counsel applied for bail which was refused and at the request of the Crown Counsel the case was adjourned till the 5th November as some of the accused had not been arrested so far.

FURTHER ARRESTS OF AKALI LEADERS.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 26.

Sardar Sohan Singh Josh, a prominent Sikh League official, who was wanted by the police for the last ten days in connection with the conspiracy case against the Akali leaders was arrested last night at a cinema performance.

A number of Akali leaders were also arrested last night at a cinema performance. The number of Akali leaders arrested so far reaches 45 only.

ARREST OF A BLIND PLEADER.

It is understood that Bhai Chanda Singh, the blind pleader of Ferozepore, has been arrested.

CASE ADJOURNED TO 5TH NOV.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 26.

The Akali leaders' trial commenced today at the Amritsar jail before Mr. Anderson, Special Magistrate and after a preliminary hearing the case was adjourned to 5th November.

AMALGAMATION OF RAILWAYS.

PIONEER'S CONTRADICTION.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 25.

The "Pioneer" understands that the statements which have found publicity regarding the grouping of the Indian Railways, and in particular the forecasting of the approaching amalgamation of the Oudh and Rohilkhand and the East Indian Railways are to a great extent premature. Though consideration of the grouping question has progressed further than the stage indicated in Mr. Innes' speech in the Legislative Assembly in February, it is apparently premature to suggest that specific proposals on the subject have been put forward.

NATIONAL BABY WEEK IN MADRAS

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 26.

In response to Lady Reading's appeal to organise National Baby Week and Health Exhibition about the third week of January a preliminary meeting of those interested in the matter was held at Victoria Buildings, Lady Willingdon presiding. The Director of Public Health brought to the notice of the meeting that in reply to his circular several local boards had agreed to organise the week in January as suggested. The executive committee to carry out the details for the celebration of the week in Madras in the third week of January was appointed and suggestion for the formation of district committees in all district headquarters and principal municipalities to carry out the programme in districts was approved. Her Excellency was requested to be the Patroness, and the Chief Minister to be the President of the National Baby Week.

Official and Personal.

The Governor of Bombay spent a quiet day at Karachi on the 26th inst. In the morning he granted interviews to a number of gentlemen and in the afternoon he attended a garden party given by the Commissioner of Sind at Government House.

His Excellency was the guest of the members of the Sind Club at a dinner in the evening.

The Governor leaves Karachi tomorrow morning for Kathiawar.

TRAINING OF THE MILL-WORKERS.

A SCHEME OF TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

APPEAL TO MILL-OWNERS.

In the year 1918 the Social Service League, Bombay formulated a scheme for the establishment of a Working Men's Institute with a view to providing a centre for activities for the spread of education among the working classes for supplying facilities for their recreation and for giving them assistance in organising themselves for their economic improvement by means of cooperation. With the generous help of several philanthrophic gentlemen and business conserns in Bombay the scheme materialised and the Working Men's Institute was opened in February 1922. It is carrying on a number of activities for the well-being of the labouring classes. To start a technical school for the training of mill-workers was a part of the said scheme and a sum of Rs. 35,000 was received from the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company through their Agents, Messrs. N. N. Wadia & Co. specially for the school building. The construction of the building was undertaken soon after the Institute was opened and now the building is almost ready for use. The estimated cost of the building is Rs. 45,000. A scheme for the proposed textile technical school drafted by Mr. V. A. Fernandez of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay - has been approved by a Committee consisting of Mr. H. F. Knight, Director of Industries, Mr. A. J. Turner, Principal, V. J. Technical School, Mr. J. Hunt of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon, United Mills Co. Ld., Mr. J B. Green of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons, Mr. F. E. Barucha, Assistant Director of Industries and others.

According to this scheme elementary instruction in spinning and weaving will be given through the vernacular, the aim being to enable textile workers to do their work better and be fit to rise to the position of jobbers and head-jobbers. The proposed school will not be a rival but a supplement to the V. J. Technical Institute in that the former aims at turning out departmental officers and their assistants while the latter at giving training to ordinary workmen who may provide a desirable leaven in the unskilled and untrained labour and who may by showing the requisite capacity rise to the position of jobbers and head-jobbers. In short, the proposed school is intended to help the diffusion of elementary knowledge and technical skill in the rank and file of mill-workers, whose inefficiency is a serious drawback in the industry at present. It will provide the mill-owners with workmen better equipped to do their work and also on the other hand will enable the workmen to better their prospects by showing the requisite merit.

The proposed school will be divided into four classes:—(1) Morning class for half-timers. (2) Afternoon class for half-timers, (3) Wholetime class for whole-time workers below the age of 20, willing to give up their work in the mills till the course is completed and (4) Evening class for whole time workers irrespective of age. The period of training in each class is to be four years. The school is mainly meant for the working classes and only by offering suitable scholarships students from these classes can be attracted to the school. The Committee proposed that whole-time student should be given a monthly scholarship of Rs. 35, a half-time student should be given a monthly scholarship of Rs. and a student attending the evening class of Rs. 3. As the total number of students to be admitted is to be limited for the present to 80, the total amount annually required for paying scholarships will be a little over Rs. 11,000. The mill-owners paying contributions for scholarships will have a right to nominate scholars either from their mills or outside, in proportion to their annual grants.

The other recurring expenses for the maintenance of the school when fully developed will come to about Rs. 10,000 annually. As the students must be given practical training in the school some machinery will have to be set up near at hand and a shed for accommodating it will have to be erected in addition to the main school-building which is now almost ready for use. The cost of erecting this shed is estimated at Rs. 10,000. As regards the machinery required for practical training, Messrs. E. D. Sasson United Mills Co. have kindly promised to supply some appliances.

The foregoing will give an idea of the requirements of the proposed textile technical school which the League has to meet. In as much as the proposed school is sure to contribute to the efficiency of the mill-workers, a consummation in the interest of the textile industry of Bombay as well as the workmen themselves, the League appeals to the mill-owners, the Government, the Municipal Corporation and the well-wishers of labour to enable it by providing funds for meeting the initial expenses and also by sanctioning annual grants to defray the recurring expenses, to carry out the scheme at an early date.

BURMESE CANDIDATES FOR ASSEMBLY.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Oct. 25.

Further Indian support from leading quarters to the Burmese candidates for the Legislative Assembly is being announced. The latest list includes the names of leading Mahomedan Merchants. Mahomedan members of the Burma Legislative Council and Presidents of Muslim Associations of different denomination. It is stated a small section of Indians is anxious to fight the elections on a communal basis and return Indian candidates. but they have not publicly stated their intention.

NORTH INDIAN COMMERCE

FORMATION OF NEW CHAMBER.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 25.

A new commercial organisation has been formed in the Punjab under the name of the Northern India Chamber of Commerce whose registered office will be situated in the Punjab. The subjects of the Chamber, as stated in the Memorandum of Association, are generally to promote and protect the trade, commerce and manufactures of India in general and of the Punjab and northern India in particular, the removal, as far as possible, of acknowledged grievances affecting merchants or mercantile interests, promoting or opposing, as the case may be, of legislative and other measures affecting trade, commerce and manufactures and the collection and circulation of statistics. The Chamber proposes to arbitrate in commercial disputes if the parties concerned are willing. The Honorary Secretary of the Chamber is Mr. D. J. Horn.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON IMPERIAL BANK.

CASE AGAINST 6 ACCUSED FILED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, October 25.

Khan Bahadur Mahomed Kalimullah Sahib, Assistant Commissioner of Police filed a charge to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate against M. A. Ahmed Badsha, Sultan Mohidden Rakmuddin, Mahomed Nathar, H. A. Badsha Sahib, Savarimuthu and K. Arumugam Mudliar in connection with recent frauds on the Imperial Bank of India (Madras branch). The accused are charged with offences of cheating, falsification of accounts and criminal conspiracy in that they during the period of July 1922 to July 1923 defrauded the Bank to the extent of nine lakhs of rupees. The last two accused were ledger keepers of the Bank during the time and Ramchandraiah another employee of the Bank has been taken by the police as an approver. The case stands adjourned to November 12.

ARREST OF BABBAR AKALI LEADER.

BOMB EXPLOSION KILLS DHANNA SINGH & 5 POLICEMEN.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, October 25.

A telegram received to-day from the Deputy Commissioner Hoshiarpur states that Mr. Horton, the Superintendent of Police and Mr. Jenkyn, the Assistant Superintendent of Police arrested Dhanna Singh nine miles from Mahilapur last night. His loaded six chambered revolver was taken away and he was handcuffed, but the bomb he had on his person exploded. Dhanna Singh and five policemen were blown to death and one constable is in a precarious condition. Both Mr. Horton and Mr. Jenkyn were badly wounded. The Civil Surgeon is attending them and arranging their removal to the headquarters. Dhanna Singh was one of the most dangerous Babbar Akali leaders still at large.

LORD WILLINGDON'S DEMOCRACY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 25.

Speaking at the Y.M.C.A. last evening on "Democracy Indian and English," Dr. John Mathai, University Professor of Economics, referred to the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, stressed on the need for the development of a common purpose sufficient to weld the whole Indian community and said that strenuous endeavours ought to be made by everyone to keep down all those points of difference which were likely to divide the people, and emphasize the points of agreement.

H. E. Lord Willingdon, who presided, in the course of his remarks observed: It was to the youth of India that they had to depend in future for guiding this great country and its political progress. They were living in most critical times. After referring to his difficulty in speaking freely on the subject owing to the limitatons of his position, His Excellency added that before many years passed he hoped to find himself quite free to express his views about the Indian political democracy in the same hall.

INVESTITURE CEREMONY AT SECUNDERABAD.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 25.

The Hon'ble Resident and Mrs. Russell gave a garden party at the Residency at Bolarum this afternoon when several hundred guests were present. It was ideal weather and tennis clockgolf and bridge were played, after which an investiture ceremony took place. Miss Margaret Carrick, Matron Indian Station Hospital, received the M.B.E. badge, Major Mahomed Azmatullah, Commandant 2nd Hyderbad Imperial Service Lancers, first class Order of British India with the title of Sardar Bahadur, Rao Bahadur S. R. Aravamudu Ayyengar, Vice-Chairman of the Residency Bazaars Committee, received the badge of Dewan Bahadur and Mr. V. Govindaraju Mudaliar, Head Accountant, Secunderabad Cantonment, tohe badge of Rai Sahib. Dancing took place later. H.E.H. the Nizam's cavalry band played during the afternoon. Amongst the distinguished guests were the Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad, Sir Ali and Lady Imam, Col. Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk, Col. Green, Commanding 5th Cavalry Brigade, Nawab Fakr-ul-Mulk, all the officers commanding regiments and other senior civil and military officers and ladies of the district.

A FEW QUESTIONS TO DR. PARANJPYE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to enclose herewith a copy of some questions asked by me to Dr. Paranjpye in reply to his manifestoes to the graduates of the Bombay University to elect him to the Council. Some of these questions have not been raised by any one as yet and I believe it is essential in the interest of the University graduates that they should have before them all possible information, to judge about the achievements of Dr. Paranjpye. They will enable the graduate voters to weigh the qualifications of Dr. Paranjpye with those of his competitors and if they are satisfied (as I am sure they will) they will not return him again to complete the edifice of ruin. I request you to publish the questions in your paper and help the voters to make a *just* selection.—Yours, etc.,

GRADUATE VOTER.

QUESTIONS TO DR. PARANJPYE.

1. In para. 26 of the manifesto you have stated that you have increased the number of Indians in the I. E. Service. Under what justifiable circumstances was Mr. Hampton (a newly-recruited and junior Professor) appointed Principal of the Deccan College in preference to Prof. Thakore, a more experienced and senior Indian Professor of the same College? Did Prof. Thakore not resign as a protest against the injustice done to him? Was Mr. Hampton (a young man) superior to him, and to other Indian Professors who have grown old in the educational service of their Motherland? Was no Indian Professor fit for the post of Principal in your opinion?

2. There is a feeling among Gujeratis that the claims of Gujeratis to high posts in the Department are neglected in preference to Deccanis who are in some respects more deserving. Was no Gujerati available for the post of the Educational Inspector, N. D., after the retirement of Mr. J. G. Shastri—when Mr. Savarkar and Mr. Apte were appointed to act in the place before Mr. K. S. Vakil was appointed only after he returned from England with a higher degree? You have often stated that you only look to merits and not to sentiments of castes or sects in selecting men for higher posts. Was no Gujerati fit for this post till Mr. Vakil obtained this degree? Was this degree an essential qualification for the post and was it held by Messrs. Savarkar and Apte? This is only one of the instances that can be cited, and this feeling of favouritism is current in Gujerat in other respects also.

3. How many new Primary schools were opened and closed in Gujerat as compared with other Divisions?

4. In para. 28 you take pride for increasing the expenditure of the Department. At the same time you state in para. 29 that for the sake of retrenchment grants to Secondary schools were reduced last year and two English schools were closed entirely, along with some Training schools. Closing of these schools may be justifiable from some points of view. But, in what respects has the increase in expenditure (in spite of above reductions) contributed to the spread of educational facilities and more solid benefits to the public? The increase may be partly due to the increase in the pay of officers drawing fat salaries though petty Primary teachers are waiting for their revision as yet. What substantial advantage has the public derived from this increase?

5. What are your views about Physical Education? Are you aware that the students of the Gujerat College requested Principal Robertson to provide for a Gymnasium on Indian lines, but he refused to do so on the ground that this was a part of the national movement? Do you find good in the national movement? What steps do you propose to take to assert your independence and supreme authority against the refusal of the Principal?

6. Have you taken any steps during the three years of your regime to give the contract of publishing Primary text-book series to Indian firms and companies and discontinue favouritism and patronage to foreign firms and presses? If not, why? Do you not think that the cost of publication by Indian firms would be less? Apart from the question of cost should it not be the policy of an Indian popular Minister at least to put a stop to unjust favouritism to foreign firms?

7. Your Compulsory Act is said to be a boon to the public and a direct advancement in the cause of Primary education. The following features cannot, however, be reconciled with the advantages claimed under it?

(a) Under the Act the Local Boards will get 66 per cent. of the expenditure incurred after Primary schools including the cost of their administration as Government grant; while till now they used to get 80 per cent. of the total expenditure in addition to the cost of administration borne by Government and the Select Committee proposed the percentage to be 75 per cent.

(b) The School Boards of larger Municipalities are to consist of three members nominated by Government in addition to those elected by Municipalities; whereas, before the Act all the members of the School Boards were elected by the Municipalities.

(c) The local Authorities have no freedom in the matter of selecting text-books and curriculum.

(d) Municipalities or Local Boards are not allowed to give grant to schools not recognised by Government and which are not open to inspection by Government and which do not use books prescribed by Government.

(e) The appointment of the administrative officer for the supervision of these schools is to be approved by Government, which shows that the local Authorities are incompetent in selecting him.

8. The J. J. Hospital Scandal has shown how powerless the Indian Minister is in adequately punishing his European subordinates and in meeting the popular desire for impartial investigation into the matter. Will you kindly enlighten your electors and the public at large as to what steps you have taken to compensate for the hardships the patients were put to due to the arbitrary action of Dr. Carter who could have easily consulted you before taking the drastic step?

9. What is the share of your responsibility in the supersession of the popular Municipalities of Surat, Nadiad and Ahmedabad—the first victims of your compulsory Act—on account of the management of the Primary schools as desired by the public? Is public opinion to be totally ignored in the important matter of education of their children in the days of self-government? Is your action approved by those with whose vote and support you secured election to the Council and appointment as Minister?

10. You have stated that you are ready to accept anything that is good in the national movement. Have you visited any of the national schools of Surat or Ahmedabad to see whether there is any good therein which you can introduce in your Government schools? Have you taken any pains or steps to know it or are you satisfied without personal conviction that these schools are leading the public to the path of ruin? Do you honestly believe that 80 per cent. of the rate-payers of Surat, Nadiad and Ahmedabad—most advanced and educated cities of Gujerat—are foolish to send their children to the national schools since the last two years? Have you discussed this question with any managers of these schools? There is a strong belief that your Compulsory Act is aimed at destroying the national schools somehow or other under the garb of compulsion.

GRADUATE VOTER.

DR. PARANJPYE'S CAMPAIGN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some time ago it would have been hard for me to believe that Dr. Paranjpye was an expert at stage-managing and self-advertisement. Immediately on his return from his electioneering tour he gave an interview to the representative of your local contemporary which devoted about three columns and a leaderette to boot to Dr. Paranjpye's "solid work." He has now been addressing special groups in Bombay composed principally of his supporters, called probably by special invitation, at meetings, at which such convenient questions are asked by his own sympathisers that the replies might show him off to advantage.

Now on the eve of the election at the fag end of his Ministerial career, he has been touring from one end of the Presidency to the other carrying on electioneering work. Are the tours undertaken at his own expense or that of Government? If the latter, is it constitutional, or even proper on the part of the Minister to do so? Mr. Chintamani visited 46 out of 48 districts during his Ministerial career of two years, not for election purposes but to get into touch with the needs of the different districts. Will Dr. Paranjpye tell his audiences how many districts he visited during the two years and a half of his Ministership prior to his present electioneering tour which commenced about six weeks ago?

He tells the audiences that he has not done much by way of canvassing individually. But the thing that most impresses one about his election is the individual work on his behalf and the activities of some Servants of India (Bombay Branch) are an open secret. A visit to the office will show that these Servants are so engrossed in writing and getting notables to write individual letters to the voters that they seem to have almost forgotten their legitimate work. The manifesto issued by the Moderate 'Leaderss' in support of his candidature is only a further evidence of the activities of the Society.

The constituency, of course, consists of intelligent people, who, I trust, will not be easily duped by such tactics as these.—Yours, etc.,

A GRADUATE VOTER.

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, October 25.

At the Punjab Legislative Council to-day further demands for supplementary grants were discussed and voted. At question time some important interpellations were put and answered to by Government. Sardar Sangat Singh asked:—Is it a fact that police is searching trains at Jaito Railway Station and detaining Akalis there? Will Government be pleased to state under what section of the Criminal Procedure Code this action is being taken and what is the justification therefore?

Mr. Townsend replied Jaito Railway Station is not now under the Punjab Government and therefore, it is regrettable that information asked for is not available.

Lala Thakar Dass asked:—Will Government be pleased to consider the desirability of taking such legislative steps as should lead to absolute prohibition of punishment of flogging?

Sir John Maynard replied the Whipping Act (Act 4 of 1919) being an All India enactment it is not within the competence of the local Government to repeal it, the Punjab Government is not prepared to take action suggested in the question.

Lala Thakkar Dass further asked:—Will Government be pleased to state what steps they have taken or are inending to take for the removal of communal tension now prevailing in the Punjab?

Mr. Townsend replied:—"It is regretted that communal tension cannot be removed by the order of Government though Government does all in its power to lesson such tension in this matter. Unofficial gentlemen who are the leaders of various communities can do far more than can any efforts of Government.

In reply to some further questions Sir John Maynard informed the Council that over 4,400 Sikhs were convicted of offences connected with Gurukabagh alone. The total amount subscribed towards the Punjab Government development loan according to the latest figures furnished by the Accountant General Punjab is Rs. 19,197,000. A final report has not yet been received so it is not possible to furnish the details desired. Government intends to spend the total amount subscribed on productive irrigation projects.

"RANJI'S" FIRST RACING SUCCESS.

LONDON, Oct. 25

At Doncaster, to-day "Ranji" (Jam Saheb of Nawanagar) scored his first racing success by winning the Harewood Handicap with Ruysdael, which he had purchased in the early summer. Ruysdael was favourite at 7 to 2 against.—Reuter.

GOVERNOR ALLAYS SINDHIS' FEARS.

INSPECTION OF ARTILLERY MAIDAN.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Oct. 25.

His Excellency the Governor arrived in Karachi cantonment station this morning, inspected the artillery maidan and visited the Nadir Shah Edulji Dinshaw Engineering College. In the afternoon His Excellency granted interviews and laid the foundation stone of the Lloyd Gate. In the evening there was a dinner party at Government House.

KARACHI, Oct. 25.

The Governor of Bombay arrived here this morning—the last stage of his farewell tour in Sind. His Excellency had a fine send-off from Sukkur where in his reply to the farewell addresses from the municipalities of Sukkur, Shikarpur, Rohri, Larkana and Jacobabad he took the occasion to allay the fears that had been expressed that outsiders would come into Sind and take up the land made available by the Sukkur Barrage Scheme. His Excellency pointed out that with such vast areas to be disposed of even if that did happen present landowners and cultivators would not in any way be deprived of the chance of a large profit and prosperity. While the people of Sind would naturally have the first opportunity of taking up those lands, it could hardly be supposed that some lands would not be bought by Indians from outside Sind.

"My own view", said His Excellency, "is that this will not be any serious disadvantage since there is always much to be learnt from new men and new methods." His Excellency added that he welcomed the opportunity of paying a public tribute to the steady, temperate and loyal behaviour of the majority of local bodies in Sind. Last five years had been the years of difficulty and anxiety during which the local Self-Government had been undergoing a severe test, and the result of that test would be of the greatest importance for the future of India which was, he believed, closely connected with that of sound local Self-Government.

The Governor's arrival at Karachi was private. He drove straight to the Artillery maidan. The question of the acquisition of this site for the expansion and development of Karachi is one in which His Excellency has taken a deep interest. The negotiations with the army authorities have been long, and not without a certain liveliness, but in the result Bombay Government has secured a site of about 180 acres in the centre of Karachi which is to be developed on a scale appropriate to its size and importance. Government has accepted the responsibility of providing new buildings for the units displaced at a cost of some 31 lakhs and the sum of nearly nine and a half lakhs has already been paid for the construction of new barracks at Quetta. It is proposed to build on the new maidan local Government offices, the central feature of which will be new law courts. The striking feature of the plan is a magnificent avenue 120 feet broad running from the law courts right through to Melcod Road. Work has already been commenced, and His Excellency was able during his inspection of the site to-day to get a very good idea of that the completed scheme will look like.

From the Artillery maidan the Governor proceeded to the Nadirshah Eduljee Dinshaw Sind Civil Engineering College which was opened last year. His Excellency was received by the members of the College Board and the professorial staff and conducted over the buildings by the Principal.

His Excellency then proceeded to the Government House where he is staying until Saturday morning.

OUTLOOK FOR INDIA'S YOUTH.

VICEROY AT LYALLPUR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

(Associated Press.)

LYALLPUR, Oct. 24.

In the course of his reply to the address of welcome presented by the Principal of the Lyallpur Agricultural College, the Viceroy said that the Lyallpur district, where a few years ago a desert held its sway, had now nearly one million prosperous inhabitants and its produce in cotton, wheat and oilseeds was bartered for in the markets of the world. The Viceroy envied the ministers under the Reformed Government who had the beneficient activities of the agricultural department in their charge. There could be no subject which offered so congenial and fascinating a field for th improvement of the condition of a province and its people.

Referring to the careers of the students, Lord Reading said that he had been greatly impressed in India with the narrow field of aspirations which bounded the vision of the educated young men of this great country. Too many were prone not to look beyond. Government service or the legal profession was the only possible goal of their educational career. In these vocations there was obviously romm for a limited number and opportunities for a successful career were definitely restricted. Yet around them lay a vast country full of natural resources and with a population as yet largely deprived of the advantages of technical and scientific training in every direction. There were sources of wealth and production waiting to be explored and improved and ready to yield their secrets to the magic touch of knowledge. In this field it appears to me, said the Viceroy, that the students of this college can play a notable part.

COUNTESS READING IN LAHORE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 25.

Her Excellency the Countess of Reading received the Mother Superior and Sisters-in-Charge of the Punjab Lunatic Asylum (women's branch) on Wednesday morning. In the afternoon Lady Reading accompanied by Lady Maclagan visited the Victoria and Lady Maclagan Schools where she was received by Miss Bose. Later Her Excellency visited Miss Simon and Miss Raynor at Punjab Health School and School of Arts and Crafts.

LAHORE, Oct. 25.

The Viceroy returned to Lahore last night from Lyallpur. Lady Reading visited the Badshahi mosque this morning.

INDIANS IN BURMA.

NEED FOR CORDIALITY.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Oct. 25.

Mr. Maung Dwe, a local journalist, one of the few Burmans who mixed with Indians in politics and a member of the Burma Provincial Congress Committee, in a speech at the Y.M.C.A. on "Indians through Burmese Spectacles" warned Indians that the feeling of Burmans towards Indians was not in favour of the latter and pointed out the causes of misunderstanding. He said that the masses only come in contact with the Chetties coringhee labourers and petty Indian traders; but owing to the economic distress in the province the activities of those people are being misunderstood in the towns. There is a feeling that the middle class young Burmans are not well treated and encouraged by the Indian clerks in the Government and mercantile offices. The Burmans had nothing to say against professional men and officials who had been brought out from India. The Burmans also loved those Indians who settled down and became Burmans to all intents and purposes. The Burmans had a great grievance against Indian politicians because in politics in Burma not a domiciled Indian who generally came forward but a temporary sojourner who generally belonged to the classes unwanted in the political circle in India. These latter people did not want to co-operate and work with the Burmans but to patronise and lead, hence the Burmans had begun to avoid them. He appealed to the Indians to try to settle down in Burma and become Burmans not by a change of caste or creed but in their love for Burma. He wanted the Chetties to help in the establishment of co-operative and agricultural banks, the Indian labourer to make Burma his home, and the Indian clerks to encourage the Burmans. He appealed to the Indians to invite men like Pt. Malavya, C. R. Das, Dr. Sapru and Mr. Sastry, and to encourage leading Burmans to go to India and mix with the people there. He asked the domiciled Indians to work and co-operate with the Burmans in politics and not to entrust the leadership to the temporary sojourners. He warned Indians that if the present feeling is perpetuated and increased, a situation similar to Kenya would arise causing permanent injury to both the communities.

RELIEF WORK IN SOUTH KANARA.

FLOOD COMMITTEE'S WORK.

The Secretary, South Canara District Flood Relief Committee, Udipi, wires under date October 24:—

The South Canara District Flood Relief Committee, Udipi, decided at its yesterday's meeting to distribute its existing funds among the flood-stricken people partly by money grants directly to the needy and helpless, and partly by arranging to get the required amounts for the people for purposes of house-reconstruction from time to time. The plan is to get loans from cooperative societies at specially low interest on payment to the societies of the difference of interest, such societies having promised to grant loans at the recommendation of the Committee.

Arrangements have also been made to help the sufferers for enabling them to earn a livelihood by engaging themselves in rattan basket-making, spinning, and pottery matting. Now as a result of popularisation of spinning in the affected parts generally, and among the poor and Musulman women in particular, over a hundred families have already taken to spinning and about 30 pounds of yarn is being received every week into our office. Further a list of those persons who lost their implements and other tools of their vital trades during the floods are being prepared. Ear-marked amounts meant for Christians in distress and the carrying on constructive work is scrupulously attended to. Till now about Rs. 20,000 have been spent by the Committee in doling out rice alone. As cooly work was available in connection with the repairing of buildings, roads, bridges, house—reconstruction and clearing of debris, the Committee was greatly relieved of the responsibility of continuing the rice dole on the extensive scale begun at first. Hence the expenses of running the depots are appreciably reducing day by day Thus all depots were finally closed on the 13th September but stray distitute families are still being attended to as practically the whole brunt of distributing rice fell on our Committee alone. A large slice of the collection had to be spent this way.

The presidents and secretaries were authorised at yesterday's meeting to dispose of the balance of Rs. 20,000 promptly after due investigation. Volunteers are being arranged to be sent to all affected parts to do the needful. Clothes are generously being sent by Bombay mills and charitable gentlemen, but these are insufficient to meet the requirements. Women and children, mostly, require clothing. At least another two lakhs are immediately required to render help in the reconstruction of house. The Committee is deeply grateful to the people and institutions all parts of India for their ready response in relieving the keen distress of the afflicted people. The work remaining to be done is studendous as thousands have been rendered homeless who have not even been touched as yet.

The rains of the North East monsoon are appearing. Winter is staring the district in the face and the misery of the people still continues. Mr. Dattur Ramanlal of Petrad has not only given us liberal grants to build huts for these homeless people but also to offer to advance money without interest which we undertake to disburse through cooperative credit and building societies. Individuals and institutions that have promised help are requested to send the promised donation early. Remittances may be sent to Anandrao Nayampalli, Treasurer, Relief Committee, Udipi Karnad Sadashivarao, Kodialbail, Mangalore; Mr. N. S. Pai, Treasurer Canara Flood Relief Committee, Billimoria New Buildings, Gamdevi, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

S S Mooltan, Finch, London.

DEPARTURE.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.
S S Rosandra, Reya, Trieste.
S S Morea, Garwood, London.
S S Gazana, Hepburn, Sydney.
The following vessels began to load yesterday.
Steamer Vasna for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Baroda for Colombo.
Steamer Mertureton for Antwerp.
Steamer Morvada for Antwerp.

S S Mooltan:—The P & O S N Coy's English Mail steamer mooltan, 12836 tons, Captain S Finch, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with the outward mails of the 11th instant, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Rosandra:—The L T Coy's steamer Rosandra, 4758 tons Captain R de Reya, will sail to-day from harbour for Trieste etc. with a general cargo.

S S Gazana:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Gazana, 3191 tons, Captain A D Hepburn, will sail to-day from harbour for Sydney with a general cargo.

S S Morea:—The P & O S N Coy's English Mail steamer Morea, 5946, tons, Captain A B Garwood, will sail to-day from Bellard Pier Station at (3 p.m.) for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Oct. 26.

S S Mooltan for London:—1061 cwt myrobollam B Damji & Co, 500 cwt white peas E D Sassoon & Co, 200 cwt cassein C Jivanlal & Co, 500 cwt hardiseed Ralli Bros, 6000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros, 5940 cwt mussur Ralli Bros, 1400 cwt wheet Ralli Bros, 1000 cwt dillseed J A Begbie & Co, 4000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus & Co.

S S Mooltan for Marseilles:—800 cwt mustardseed Volkart Bros, 8000 cwt groundnut Volkart Bros, 1000 cwt mustardseeed C Jivanlal & Co, 85 bales cotton fly B Meyer and Co, 50 bales hemp D M Dungaji, 200 cwt dillseed A Durst, 200 cwt mustardseed A Durst.

S S Clara Cannes for Barcelona:—4000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus & Co., 110 bales cotton Louis Dryfus & Co 200 bales cotton A Kaimji, 50 bales cotton B Gursondas.

S S Morvada for Antwerp:—2000 cwt linseed cakes Volkart Bros, 1300 cwt myrobollam C Jivanlal & Co, 1150 tons manganesecre Cox's Shipping Agency, 470 bales cotton fly B Meyer & Co.

S S Morvada for Hull:—4000 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros, 16200 cwt linseed Ralli Bros, 4004 cwt linseed Gorio Ld.

S S Morvada for Ghent:—440 bales cotton E Spinner & Co., 220 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 600 bales cotton The Bombay Co.

S S Olympia for Glasgow:—3999 cwt linseed E D Sasoon & Co, 100 cwt gram General India T Co.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—500 bales cotton H M Mehta, 870 bales cotton E D Sassoon & Co, 160 bales cotton J A Begbix & Co, 250 cwt lineed oil cakes M Somji.

S S Olympia for Marseills:—11 bales silk waste Cox's Shiping Agency, 25 cases dried raisins Cox's Shiping Agency, 1600 cwt Tentils E D Sassoon & Co.

S S Lowlands for Genoa:—55 bales cotton M Amersey.

S S Clan Mawkar for Dunkirk:—2000 tons Manganesecres James Finlay & Co.

S S Dorsetshire for Antwerp:—210 cwt gum N Mulji.

S S Dorsetshire for Hull:—1000 cwt cotton seed Louis Dreyfus & Co.

S S Dorsetshire for Ghent:—56 bds cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Trantenfes for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton fly P Gordhan, 120 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Trantenfes for Ghent:—24 bales cotton oil fly G K Kaisha.

S S Trantenfes for Copenhegan:—200 cwt poppyseed Volkart Bros.

S S Modasa for Antwerp:—1000 cwt myrobollam B Damji & Co, 165 bales hemp D M Dungaji.

S S Crusovia for Venice:—336 bales cotton Ralli Bros. 220 bales cotton H Nelesey.

S S Crusovia for Trieste:—172 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 175 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S City of Nagpur for Liverpool:—710 bales cotton E D Sasoon & Co. 800 bales cotton P Shrystal & Co.

S S Hindoo for Dunkirk:—56 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Tamba Maru for Kobe:—2024 bales cotton T M Kaisha, 600 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 16 bales cotton N Fattelly.

S S Tamba Maru for Hongkong:—22 cwt sharkfins R Dhamji 15 cwt fishmows R Dhamji.

S S Tamba Maru for Nagasaki via Kobe:—100 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Kobe:—439 bales cotton N Fattelly, 100 bales cotton C Jamanji.

S S Burma Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Hongkong:—50 bales grey cotton yarn T M Kaisha.

IMPORTS

BOMBAY, Oct. 26.

S S Andjik from Hamburg Agents E D Sassoon & Co:—60 D/Jubbgs Farina, 100 D/Jubbgs Epsom salt, 100 bags Boraxcryst, 20 bags Borax Powder, 88 cask ammn oi potash lump, 100 cases lump alum, 25 cases taturic acid, 25 cases lim dust, 270 cases beer, 15 cases paper ware, 47 cases copper sulphate, 221 bales paper, 12 bales printing paper, 45 bales packing paper, 68 bales cotton blanket, 101 bgs sulphate of soda, 40 crats codium sulphide, 80 kgs chrome alum, 46 drm nitrum hydro sulphide, 75 jottas hurrican lantern, 175 cases earthenware, tiles, 200 bdls copper sheet, 50 bdls yellow metal sheet.

From Antwerp:—810 bdls sleepers, 304 cask china clay, 25 cases paper, 45 cases champagne wine, 35 cases zinc dust, 50 bgs broken tiles, 80 bgs mirza starch, 175 crats glazed tiles.

From Rotterdam:—103 exbales straw boards 50 bales straw boards 125 white cases schnapps 30 cases port wine, 60 cases white glazed wall tiles, 52 kgs hydro sulphite of soda, 562 cases cheese, 235 cask alizine paste, 78 bdls writting paper, 200 cases beer, 20 irdrus beer, 100 bgs dexfrine, 740 bgs farina 700 d/bgs spent carrwayseed, 200 cases condensed milk, 15 cases strilized milk, 50 cases dutch chicong, 175 cases canned fralts, 50 cases canned apparages, 89 cases cottons, 32 cases gin, 104 cases electric lamps 102 deme johum glasial acitce acid, 239 kgs dry aninlive lry 2522 cases dry aninlive dry, 2290 cases anilive colour, 557 cask anitive colour, 160 cask aligrine colour, 134 bales printing paper 17 bds book.

From Karachi:—2378 bgs wheet flour, 60 cases dry grapes, 57 cases dry raising.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS

(FRIDAY, October 26.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Sh. d.
11 Dorsetshire 454, Antwerp 30/10 T M & Co.
1 Morea 5962 London 27/10 M M & Co.
4 Modasa 556, K'chi 30/10, M M & Co.
6 Clan MacVicar 3621, Alleppey 4/11 J. and Co.
7 C/Nagpur 6288, Karachi 3/11 K N & Co.
8 Clara Camus 4511 Dunkirk 1/11, Graham and Co.
10 Taroba 3657 N F, N F, M M & Co.
12 Trautenfels 3925 Hamburg 31/10, Graham and Co.
14 Orna 2997, N F, M M & Co.
15 Karoa 3607 Durban 31/10 M M & Co.
15 Boli 4226 Dunkirk 30/10 J F and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Varsova 7957, Busra 26/10 M M & Co.
2 Olympia 3272 L'pool, 6/11, Graham & Co.
6 Lomlands 2304 Genoa N F, Graham & Co.
9 Tamba Maru 5353 Kobe 29/10 N Y Kaisha.
10 & 11 Mamcada 3252 30/10 M M & Co.
12 & 13 Barpeta 1877 Busra, 1/11 M M & Co.
16 Accra 1751 N F, D M Khandwani.
D & E Burma Maru 2892 Japan 28/10, O S Kaisha.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Jaladuta 2593, Calcutta 27/10 S S N Co.
F Hatarana 4592 N F, 28/10 M M & Co.
N-C Britisher 3244 Sudan 30/10 M M & Co.
Q Champavati 320 N. F, N F, F B S N Co.
C & R Ristle 1773 Rangoon 31/10 J F & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Kaiser-I-Hind due about 2nd November, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 9th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kashmir due about 16th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 23rd November, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Hatra due about 23rd October, Agent B I N Co.
Modasa due about 22nd October, Agent B I N Co.
Warfield due about 17th November, Agent B S N Co.
Nevasa due about 12th November, Agent B S N Co.
Margha (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Castalia due about 1st November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Scindia due about 23rd November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Exeter due about 20th October Agent K N Co.
City of Genoa due about 5th November, Agent K N and Co.
Trafford Hall due about 16th November, Agent K N Co.
Clan Cumming (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
Clan MacMaster (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Clan Macnaughton (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HULL.

Urbine (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Tantenfels due about 3rd November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Nippon due about 7th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Brockfield due about 8th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Hoogkerk due about 10th November, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Meerkerk due about 30th November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Bovenkerk due about 22nd December, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Silvio Pellico due about 8th November, Agent L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Pittsburg due about 26th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Borneo Maru due about 27th October, Agent O S K.
Sado Maru due about 28th October, Agent N Y K.
Malacca Maru due about 13th November, Agent N Y K.
Himalaya Maru due about 9th November, Agents O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due about 3rd November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 10th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Taroba due about 21st October, Agent B S N Co.
Karagola due about 4th November, Agent B I S N Co.
Karapara due about 18th November, Agent B I S N Co.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT AND MUSSALMANS OF KONKAN,

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope you will spare some space for the following lines in your esteemed paper.

As the question of Education of Muslims is now-a-days tossed up, I wish to throw some more light on the matter—especially on the education of Mussalmans of Konkan.

Since last ten years Mussalmans are claiming their right with regards to the improvement of their Schools. Muslim Inspectors and people tried their utmost to get this state unchanged. But who is to pay attention? Their letters and remarks were worthy of waste-paper baskets of the authorities. Urdoo Schools (?) were started, but alas! what was and is their condition? Are they Urdoo schools? I challenge, they are not. Urdoo is taught in name and name only.

Since last three years Mr. Sayed, who is grieved to see this state of his brethren and who is Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, is trying to get the schools improved. But who is to pay heed to his remarks? Upto last year there was only one trained teacher in the whole district of Ratnagiri. Did not the people ask more teachers? Were the wants of schools fulfilled? Moreover I say that even Marathi trained teachers were not given to the Urdoo Schools.

Since the year 1921, Mr. M. H. Skally took the cause of one school. But what of his efforts? He is now quite helpless and now, I hear, he is going to get trained teachers privately. Now for this purpose he has started Anjuman-Hami-e-Talim and taken up the cause of the whole district. I hope all will join him and help him in his efforts. I request the Muslim brothers to be members of this Anjuman and start its branch in every village of Konkan along with Jamiat-e-Muslimin.

Now a few words to the promoters of the new Muslim Institute in Poona district. Is there any want of such Institute in the district of Poona? Why they do not take the cause of education of Muslims in Konkan. I hope they will make efforts in this way and help their distressed Muslim brethren and prove the universal brotherhood in Islam.—Yours etc.

A MUSLIM.

GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO RAJPIPLA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is going to visit Nandod, the capital of Rajpipla State on the 31st instant. The authorities in the State are busily engaged in borrowing and hiring articles from the neighbouring States in order to see His Excellency extremely pleased. The inhabitants of the town, in spite of their unwillingness to welcome the head, whose Government has imprisoned their beloved leader, are daily poured with orders to get their buildings well decorated and Arabstani coloured according to the official whims. Indeed His Excellency will meet with beautiful roads, high class furniture, costly wines, well arranged lights, pleasing fireworks and what not? But appearances are always deceptive. His Excellency will not forget that he is the representative appointed by the Crown, to glorify the honour of the Crown and to increase the fragrance of the British Rule by giving honest and correct judgment of the inspection. He visits this State only once during his stay in India, and it is his sacred duty to see what voice the people possess in the State management. The Annual Report of this State is sufficient for any one to understand the weakness in the State management. The increase in the revenue goes by leaps and bounds but without making the slightest change in the expenditure on education. Even the number of schools is decreasing day by day. His Highness being very fond of touring in foreign lands spends from the people's treasury. His fondness, after motors, after Polo horses, and after luxury is too great to be described. If His Excellency desires to see the expenditure on these items in the Annual Report he is sure to be convinced of the State's ill-fate. In the whole State there is only one public library opened at the time of the Good Queen Victoria Jubilee without the least change in it. Only one Municipality in the whole State, without the least hand of the public and the magic cause of it will be found in the Annual Report of the State if His Excellency desires to see it. Without a single public part, the State spends after electricity, hunting and gardening a large sum for the use of His Highness. It is the sacred duty of His Excellency to see properly the arrangement of the State and people expect from him an advance system of arrangements.—Yours etc.

A SUBJECT.

Nandod, October 22.

ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Although the letters which appeared in your paper from Mr. V. A. Desai and Mr. L. R. Tairsee, make no mention of my notice of a similar character. The readers are well aware that there is a notice of motion also from the writer just below Mr. V. A. Desai's notice not to give any address to the out-going Governor. The question of the out-going Governor's address is coupled with a number of mysteries. The proposers for the address, Messrs. V. A. Dabholker and Dr. N. H. Sukhia, which names are synonyms for such purposes, fully knew that both the addresses were of equal importance, and still the notices were given on different agendas, one on August and one on September! If the "out-going" and "incoming" functions take place in the same week and if the out-going Governor's address was evidently a matter of more controversy than the in-coming Governor's and was likely to take more time, was it not necessary for the above gentlemen to put the questions on the same agenda and get sanctions at the same time? But the questions were deliberately put on different agendas, and for obvious reasons!

What prompted Mr. Dabholker to put the out-going Governor's address on September agenda, what prompted him to sound the Corporation by asking priority for another question on the supplementary September agenda in the very first meeting of September, what prompted him to since defer the question throughout after the demonstration of public opposition what prompted the President to put off the September agenda from meeting to meeting in the face of such a vital and important question on the anvil, what prompted Mr. Dabholker to repeat his motion of address again on October agenda, and just above the two motion of the reverse character—one from Mr. Desai and one from the writer—when he was not so serious about it for several previous meetings and when only the September and October agendas were on the table, and in the end, what prompted the President to abruptly close the Corporation meetings for a fortnight and take the next meeting just on the next day after the Council elections are over, are all mysteries to me and to the general public! They are all nothing but tactics and manoeuvres! The September agenda was being held back meeting after meeting deliberately with a view to postpone the question of address if possible til! after the elections were over, and when we realised this and gave our notices on October agenda in order to force the hands of the Corporation to take up the question before the elections, Mr. Dabholker's notice, to the surprise of all, appeared on the agenda just above our notices, and the supplementary agenda containing the above notices was circulated just on the previous day of the Corporation meeting of the October agenda thus making the priority impossible for the day, and that meeting was abruptly adjourned to 2nd November making all constitutional ways impossible for the anti-address members. The President's tactics resulting in a success for him and for Mr. Dabholker and his supporters, to shelve the matter till after the Council elections as intended, are no doubt commendable, but certainly do not show fairness and impartiality which is expected of every president. The sole object of these tactics was to ensure for the address to the out-going Governor, votes from many such members standing for Council elections, as would not dare to give their votes in favour, before the Council elections for fear of forfeiting the public confidence and consequently losing the seats.

The public are shrewd enough to understand such tactics and the question of the address has now become more serious than before. If the Corporation perchance votes for the address, in the teeth of opposition of the people they represent, then it is up to the people of Bombay to show their opposition thereto, in the best effective manner they deem fit.

I hope the public of Bombay will not fail in their duty to show to the world the reverence they have for Mahatma Gandhi, and the love (!) they cherish for the Governor, Sir George Lloyd, who was instrumental in the imprisonment of the world's greatest man, and the apostle of Truth and Peace in the world, if the Governor condescends to accept such an address!—Yours, etc.,

P. G. SAHASRABUDHE.

Dadar, Oct. 23.

The Viceroy accompanied by Lady Reading and personal staff left Lahore on the 26th inst. at 10-30 p.m. and the departure was private.

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Sunday Edition

of

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HINDU-MUSLIM ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of The Chronicle."

Sir,—In reply to enquiries from various quarters, may I say:—

(1) That the Committee was to meet at Saharanpur on the 3rd inst.;

(2) That Sjt. Abbas Tyebjee was there from the 28th ultimo; and Sjt. Sherwani and self reached on the 2nd inst.

(3) That both the Hindu members, Sjt. Rajendra Prasad and Sjt. Purshotamdas could not come owing to illness; and that Sjt. George Joseph and Master Sunder Singh were unavoidably absent.

(4) In the absence of our Hindu colleagues, we could not proceed with our work. However, we went round the town, particularly the scenes of disturbances, and visited the various Bazars and Mohollas—Hindu and Muslim. With the permission of his colleagues, the writer interviewed some Hindus, Muslims, Parsis and Americans also at Saharanpur.

(5) It is a matter of regret that so much precious time is lost, and that there is no news, when the Committee begins its sitting. Apart from this Enquiry, *the most important work to-day in the U. P. is to see, that the relations between the local Congress and Khilafat Committees are harmonious.*—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

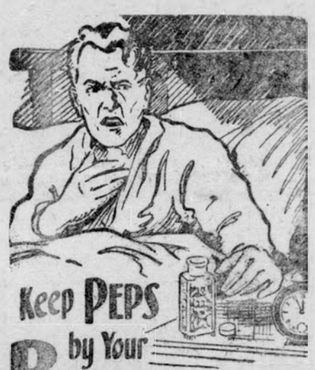
TIMING OF GUJARAT MAIL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since the publication of my last letter in your paper on the above subject I have received number of letters from Bombay and Ahmedabad people agreeing with my views that the passengers are greatly inconvenienced by having this mail brought in Bombay at so late an hour as 11 a.m. It seems to me that the General Traffic Manager would not like to consider the suggestions from a body so well represented and so well recognized by the travelling public. This complaint is being made since last five years and he has once relieved it on the plea of defective engine, and later on, on the ground that local trains should be given preference to. I ask whether in any Railway in India local or other trains are given preference over mail trains. I would also like to know whether the local trains pay more or the long distance trains pay more. These are two pertinent questions and the General Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway cannot for a moment deny that on no other Railway in India preference is given to local trains over the mail trains and that mail trains are more paying than the local trains, more especially when latter allow large concessional fares. Even if it is necessary to give a preference to local trains there are many other ways for the Railway to bring in the train if they chose to do so; but lest by carrying out the suggestions put by our Association, the prestige of the General Traffic Manager be reduced, he would not consider any sound proposal. If the Gujarat Mail is allowed to start an hour earlier from Ahmedabad with corresponding connecting trains to arrive at that station similarly an hour earlier and with the abolition of intentional stoppages at certain stations to bring the train late at present, and without allowing the train to stop at Grant Road but to terminate straight off to Colaba I am confident the mails could be brought into Bombay at 8 a.m. without giving any inconvenience to the local trains. I am sure if these suggestions are carried out by the General Traffic Manager, if he thinks his prestige will be reduced, I can assure him it would be considerably increased and he will be held in the estimation of the travelling public. Where there is a will there is a way; and according to this common maxim if the G. T. M. is to act I am confident he will find even better solution than I have suggested in bringing the trains earlier, instead of pacifying us from time to time that no scheme the quadruplicate lines are ready he will look into the matter.

I again repeat that this train was brought into Bombay at 8 a.m. up to the year 1918 and it could be done now even if proper attention is paid by the authorities to the grievances of the public.—Yours, etc.

R. K. SIDHVA.
Hony. Secretary,
Passengers and Traffic Relief Association Kurseol and Citizens' Association, Karachi.



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When Peps dissolve in the mouth, they instantly carry a soothing, germ-destroying influence to every part of the breathing passages and lungs.

If you are kept awake by a persistent cough, caused by chilly night air, or are troubled with a racking early-morning cough, keep Peps by your bedside.

If you have chronic chest weakness like bronchitis or asthma, you will find Peps a blessing. They give comfort and strength and ensure nights of restful sleep.

Sufferers from that hacking cough of lung trouble, should always keep Peps by the bedside. No other medicine can check so consistently the wasting and weakening caused by incessant coughing.

If children are croupy or troubled with bronchial colds, or throat soreness, mothers and nurses will find in Peps the remedy that is pleasant and free from all harmful drugs.

Keep Peps by your bedside and always take them whenever you feel the first symptoms of a cold, chill or sore throat. Peps enable you to throw off infection in its earliest stages and keep trouble off the chest and lungs. Also when epidemics of colds, influenza or bad throats are about, remember that Peps are a powerful defence.

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Mother Seigel's Syrup is a real tonic for stomach, liver and bowels. It tones up, stimulates, and strengthens them, thus enabling them to perform their vital functions easily and naturally. Then stomach and liver troubles become impossible.

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PRESENT OUTLOOK IN INDIA.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

GRAVE SITUATION IN THE PUNJAB.

The following appears over the signature of Lala Lajpat Rai in the "Tribune":—

The wholesale arrests of the S. G. P. C. members followed by a declaration that the said Committee and the whole Akali Dal shall be deemed unlawful associations within the meaning of the Criminal Law Amendment Act has created an entirely unprecedented and a very grave situation. Two years ago the same lawless measure was applied to cripple and crush the Congress activities. The Viceroy's fighting speech delivered at the Chelmsford Club under the presidency of Sir Shafi, explains the whole mentality of the Government and discloses even to the blindest and most credulous amongst us the real mind of the Government. The dinner seems to have been a prearranged affair to give the Viceroy an opportunity for this outburst. It is a shame that there was not one Indian among the audience who had the courage to walk out rather than submit to this humiliating castigation of his countrymen by the Viceroy. This is the position to which the co-operation principles have reduced us. The bureaucracy seem determined to suppress every movement that threatens to be powerful and strong in the country by all legitimate and illegitimate means at their disposal. They have enough laws which they can distort for the above purpose. Moreover they can make further laws without even the consent of the Councils created and made by them. The Viceroy's speech is an insult as well as a challenge to the nation at large and more particularly to the nationalists of all schools and denominations.

A COUNCIL OF NATIONALISTS TO BE HELD.

The full significance of the speech can only be realised by reading it in the light of the wholesale arrests made in the Punjab. The question of questions for us, then, at the present moment is how to meet this challenge. Sick as I am it is impossible for me to remain silent. It is equally impossible to commit myself and my friends definitely to any course of action without consulting the Nationalist leaders. But there are certain steps which I can readily recommend to the nation to be taken immediately, as preparatory to the course which might eventually be determined upon by a representative Council of the Nationalist leaders to be held as soon as possible.

A WORD TO THE KHALSA.

My first advice must naturally be addressed to my *Khalsa* brethren, "Khalsaji! You must keep calm and cool under all provocations and in all emergencies. Non-violence is the very soul of your movement which is righteous and based on *Dharma*. Under no circumstances should you forget the injunctions laid upon you by your arrested leaders. No thought of retaliation, revenge or violence in thought, word or deed should ever enter your heads. I know the advice is superfluous and you are determined to be consistently non-violent. I am, however, laying stress upon this, lest some young bloods might think otherwise."

THE DUTY OF HINDUS AND MUSSALMANS.

The duty of the Hindus and Mahomedans of the Punjab is obvious. They must stand by the Khalsa, not only out of brotherly good-will, but in their own communal interests and in the interests of the country in general. To-day it is the S. G. P. C. and the Akali Dal which is being suppressed with a high hand, to-morrow it may be the turn of the Khilafat and Hindu Sangathan, and the day after to-morrow it may be the Congress itself. If the Criminal Law Amendment Act can be applied to such associations, then we may say good-bye to all political agitations, national or communal. Acting under this law, the Government might as well strangle all those religious associations which have at one time or another been suspected to be political, such as the Arya Samaj or the *Jamait-ul-ulema*. It is a question of principle, and of fundamental liberties which we cannot allow to be taken away from us thus summarily and effectively. If we do so, we do it at the risk of our national existence. The communal feeling excited against the Congress by some leading men amongst the Hindus and Mahomedans, and the disunion amongst the ranks of Congressmen have emboldened the Government. I would, therefore, earnestly appeal to all my countrymen to close up their ranks and rally round the Congress. The communal differences cannot be settled at once. They may continue to be discussed but with less acrimony, less bitterness and no hostility to the Congress. Under the present stress of communal jealousies the very existence of the national movement is in danger. This danger must be averted at any cost.

THE DUTY OF THE ELECTORATE.

Much will depend upon the constitution of the new Councils. The new Councils must face the situation boldly and meet the Government on its own ground. The Viceroy's challenge must be accepted and a battle given on the floors of the new Councils. The threat of the cancellation of reforms is of no consequence to us. If the reforms mean the suppression of open, lawful, peaceful and constitutional organisations like the National Volunteers and the S. G. P. C., we will rather live under the old regime than have the reformed Government on this basis. *Under the circumstances the question of ending or mending the reforms is the only question worth tackling.* Everything else is secondary. There is no use crying about Kenya, if we are to remain helots in India. It is, therefore, of paramount importance that only Swarajists should be sent to the new Councils. Every Indian who signs the Swaraj party's creed is a Swarajist. Those who cannot sign that creed should unhesitatingly make room for the Swarajists. I must, therefore change my views in this matter and we must put forward Swarajist candidates in every constituency. I have so far been persuading some Swarajist candidates to retire in favour of such non-Swarajists as I considered to be reliable to be counted upon to vote independently and without fear or favour. The changed situation demands that the latter gentlemen should either sign the Swaraj declaration or retire. After all the Councils are not the only places where one can serve one's country. Let there be a clean fight between Swarajists and non-Swarajists and let the Swarajists take a pledge that their first and only duty in the Councils will be either to mend the reforms or to end them. No progress is possible with the sword of Damocles hanging over our heads. The Criminal Law Amendment Act is even worse than the sword of Damocles and the only effective reply to it is to suspend all other activities, and concentrate our attention on mending or ending the reforms. In the light of the above observations, I call upon the Swaraj party of the Punjab to have a Swarajist candidate nominated in every constituency. This applies to all communities. After the nominations, there will be time enough to come to terms with those who have conscientious objection to sign the Swaraj declaration, if necessary.

HELP TO THE SIKHS.

Help of all kinds (peaceful, non-violent and lawful) should be rendered to the arrested members of the S.G.P.C., and to the Akali movement in general. The ablest of the Nationalist lawyers should give them legal assistance, if needed, and the nationalist leaders should be ready at hand to advise them and help them in the continuance of their movement. The Nabha affair may be an established fact in the eyes of Lord Reading, but so was the partition of Bengal in the eyes of Lord Morley. Personal considerations apart, the Nabha affair involves a constitutional issue. The Maharaja of Nabha must be restored to his *Gaddi* or be tried by a tribunal of his peers *in accordance with the terms of the treaty*. Either the rights of the rulers of the native states must be respected or the States must be swept away. The Government cannot deal with them as highhandedly as it has done in the Nabha case, while professing to protect them from the criticism of Indians themselves.—The "Tribune."

FAILING IN DUTY.

MEN SHOT FOR DESERTION DURING WAR.

From the mass of Army statistics gathered by a Government Department, and now issued to the general public, emerges the fact that only 346 officers and men of the Empire's citizen army of millions so failed in their duty during the war as to justify their execution by the firing squad.

The number, 346, is made up as under:	
Imperial troops	291
Colonial forces	5
Overseas contingent	31
Coloured corps	4
Chinese labour corps	10
Followers	5

Three British officers were shot—two for desertion and one for murder.

One man who, though he may have been timid at heart, obviously had a certain amount of courage, was a soldier who was sentenced to death on three occasions, each time for desertion. Twice he was reprieved, but he could not stand the welter of mud and blood of the trenches. He deserted again and, when captured, was shot.

Forty other men, after being sentenced to death, were reprieved, only to offend again. They were shot.

In 266 cases the offence against the military code was desertion, though 37 men were executed for murder. Eighteen were shot for cowardice, three for mutiny and two for sleeping on duty.

In all 3,080 death sentences were passed. The 346 carried out yielded a percentage of 11.23. No officer or man suffered death as the result of a court-martial sentence at home.

"THE LITERATE UNEMPLOYED."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—While reading the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of 23rd inst. I out of mere accident found the unique answer to my letter "The literate Unemployed," published in your paper on 19th inst. Dr. Prafulla Chandra Roy, the 'Bunsen of India' while addressing a meeting under the auspices of the "Khadar Mela," in the Indian Association Hall, Calcutta, said:—

"We are a starving nation. Our graduates are the wonders of the world. With khadar we can provide bread for a good number of such graduates. They can turn out dyers, weavers and spinners." Really this is the only but honourable course left to the graduates. Here is the material for them to reflect on.—Yours, etc.,

SUGGESTIONS.

RAJKOT AND KATHIAWAD PRINCES' CHAMBER.

INDIAN PRESS COMMENTS.

A NEW PHASE IN THE STATES.

"With the growth of the spirit of nationalism, the Princes have naturally begun to smart under the enforced alteration of their position and a new spirit has of late been manifesting itself among the more progressive rulers. The number of 'voluntary' abdications, forced retirement from authority and other diplomatic arrangements is in itself sufficient proof of this changed attitude. For every case like that of Durbar Gopal Desai or Highness the Maharajah Ripudaman Singh of Nabha which comes to be fully known to the public, there are dozens of others over which is cast an impenetrable veil of secrecy by the political department. But things now are becoming more open. Princes are finding courage openly to disobey the commands of the Agent. It is undoubtedly a crisis of first class importance that has now arisen. Will the Government merely treat all these Princes as merely contumacious vassals and proceed to declare their States forefeited to the Government? Or would there be more voluntary abdications? The time is past when so grave an issue as the relationship of Princes with the paramount power could either be shirked or allowed to shape itself by a policy of drift.—The "Swarajya".

* * * *

We congratulate the Thakor Saheb of Rajkot on his sturdy sense of independence and fearlessness in declining to abide by the decision of the Bombay Government with reference to the proposed Chamber of Kathiawad Princes and Chiefs. It is very rarely that one meets with such an exalted sense of honour and dignity in a Ruling Prince. Could India have counted more men like the Thakor Saheb amongst the Native Princes, we would have witnessed a different spectacle to-day in this country. The question over which the quarrel with the Bombay Government has ripened into an open breach involves a fundamental and elementary right of the Princes which every self-respecting Prince must uphold at all cost. The proposal to call a meeting of the Princes and Chiefs of Kathiawad for the purpose of forming a Provincial Chamber of Princes can have nothing objectionable in itself, since an All-India organisation of this type has been already brought into existence under the initiative of the Viceroy himself. The only difference lies in the fact that while the latter was officially inspired, the former is being initiated by a Liberal-minded Chief anxious to promote the common welfare of brother Princes.—"The Servant".

TURKEY AS A REPUBLIC.

KEMAL ON "OUTSTANDING QUESTIONS."

To a Press representative's question Mustafa Kemal Pasha replied:—"We are going to be a Republic, with a President, Premier, and responsible Cabinet Ministers Angora will be the capital of the Republi of Turkey."

As to the Lausanne Treaty, Kemal said: "On the whole, the Lausanne Treaty is satisfactory, and we shall follow conscientiously its clauses. All the same, there remain certain wishes and demands the realisation of which we hope to attain through the favourable movements that have recently been manifested towards us everywhere, and we hope to get to friendly agreements with Europe in all outstanding questions.

ALL INDIA PASSENGERS' DAY.

The Hon. Secy. of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association writes:—

In consonance with the Resolution passed by the Managing Committee of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association it is deemed necessary to observe the 20th November 1923, this current year, and the same day every next succeeding year as "The Passengers' day." The general ill-treatment of Indian Passengers both in Steamers and Railways and the scant justice sometimes meted out to them at the hands of Railway Authorities make it urgent to preserve the memory of the incident known of late as the "Moplah Train Tragedy." Third Class Passengers have more frequent causes of grievances and they are large in number too, in ordinary circumstances. Driven like dumb creatures, passengers on board steamers as well as in railway trains have to suffer in one way or another; and traffic too, is one more item of grievances there. The Association is trying its level best to get as many of the grievances redressed as possible. The co-operation of all sections of the Indian Community is solicited and the combined voice of the travelling public ought to establish conditions unfavourable to a repetition of incidents like the Moplah Train Tragedy. No strike of work is sought to be brought out; nor is any special demonstration of feelings made; but it is only desired that the silent voice of the suffering public in matters of travelling "conveniences" should find effective expression. Resolutions recounting grievances and means of redress should be passed. We therefore appeal to all Indians to form a solid combination in making manifest their grievances in the matter by observing the 20th of November this year as "The Passengers' Day" in a manner in consonance with the wishes of Mahatma Gandhi.

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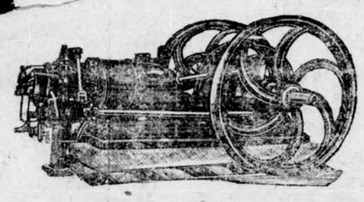

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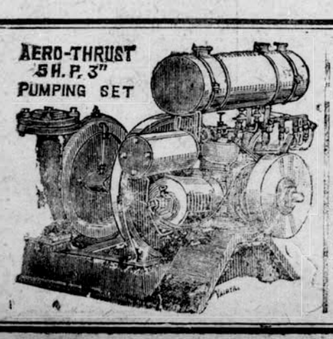

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PRISON REFORM.

A LECTURE AT RANGOON.

Major P. K. Tarapore, I.M.S., Inspector General of Prisons, Burma, delivered an interesting lecture in Rangoon on prison reform In the course of it he said:—

The questions as to whether prisoners should be allowed to read newspapers has been much debated. Newspapers can do a lot of good and a lot of harm. For instance the vivid descriptions given in some newspapers of the methods of crime, the way in which some desperate has done a dare-detvil act, are not likely to improve the mental attitude of those who are already inclined to be criminal. Such unsettling news has to be rigidly excluded from a prison. But there would be a distinct advantage if a weekly budget of world news were to be read out to convicts. If you keep them entirely in the dark during the term of imprisonment as to what is happening outside, they are handicapped when they are released, and find greater trouble in adjusting themselves to the outside world.

You will gather from what I have said above that our influence on prisoners is a subtle and mysterious thing. The personal factor is what counts. Amongst those who are entrusted with the treatment of criminals certain qualifications are absolutely essential. Some of these are the milk of human kindness, a sense of strict justice, forgiveness for human failings and persistent effort at reforming the man in charge. Therefore it is essential that the staff must be well trained, and well selected.

This staff has to combine discipline with kindness, firmness with gentleness, they must be inexorable in securing obedience but should at the same time adapt their tone and their method to the infinitive varieties that are met with amongst criminals.

PROBATION SYSTEM.

Amongst other directions, in which prison reform can be carried out, are:—(1) the probation system, (2) preventive detention, (3) conditional release (4) prevention of crime, and (5) after care of criminals.

The probation system is an alternative to imprisonment. It is chiefly developed in America. Instead of sending a man to prison, he is let out on condition and has to remain for a specified period under the guidance of what is called a probation office. During this time he has to be of good behaviour, to abstain from bad associations and to lead an honest life. The idea underlying probation is this that the man undergoing probation is submitted to a modified from of surveillance without loss of self-respect. He also escapes the contamination that unfortunately takes place in association with criminals in a jail. The probation system is based on the principle that imprisonment would be the last and not the first resort.

In cases of long term prisoners it has been found that cast-iron methods applied for prolonged periods does more harm than good. For example, putting a man say on wheat grinding for 10 years under the most rigid discipline with the smalled number of privileges would not produce the reforming effect as some people imagine. Work, discipline and privileges have to be graded so that the man goes on from irksome to less irksome and more interesting work, discipline gets less severe and privileges get more and more. If you take a seven years man two years may be on hard and strenuous labour under the strictest discipline with the minimum of privileges. As he goes on the work gets less and less irksome, the discipline may be relaxed, and privileges increased such as writing and receiving letters, having interviews, the privilege of earning money out of his labour and that of purchasing a few articles for his comfort.

Preventive detention is meant for that class of criminal whom we want to exclude from society for a prolonged period or for life. Such men are beyond reform and it is a mere waste of time and money to go through the farce of arresting, trying and imprisoning them time after time, not to speak of the danger to society during the periods when such criminals are at large. Such being the case we have to exclude them from society for prolonged periods. It is a preventive not a curative measure. There is therefore no necessity to be too hard on the man. As a matter of fact humanity demands that we must try and make his life as bearable as possible especially in view of the fact that he may never be let out again.

A conditional release is really an off-shoot of the above. Long term prisoners should be periodically seen and their cases gone into by a board of revision. After this if the board has come to the conclusion that the man has made good, he should be either released conditionally or unconditionally. This measure would have a far-reaching result. It would be the greatest incentive to good behaviour to industry and honesty. There is another advantage in conditional release. When a man is in Jail he becomes irresponsible to a great extent. He has got to work of course and he gets his daily bread, but he is not responsible for looking for work or for his bread. Everything is given him. Such a man released suddenly without any restraint often goes under. If we release him on condition that during the unexpired portion of his sentence he must be industrious and refrain from bad company we compel him to acquire habits of industry and good behaviour much to his advantage.

JUVENILES & JUVENILE ADULTS.

It is unnecessary for me to say that in any measure that we contemplate for the reform of criminals, measures for dealing with young criminals should take a prominent part. It is much easier to mould the character of young people than that of older men. Amongst young criminals we have two classes called Juveniles and Juvenile adults. The division between the two is more or less arbitrary, but is good enough for purposes of administration.

Juveniles are those who are under 18, and juvenile adults between 18 and 25. I personally think that the age for juveniles should be extended to 20 at least, out in the East. The mind of a boy in the East is not mature at 19. In fact, you often find boys of even 20 or 21 having the mentality of a child.

In addition to all the other methods of treating that I have described above there are some special directions has to be undertaken. The great motive in which the reform of the Juvenile criminal power in our treatment of young criminals should be an appeal to the sense of honour. We must try and teach the juvenile that good behaviour and industry have their rewards. Therefore it is necessary to have several grades amongst them, and the promotion from a lower to a higher grade should depend entirely on the efforts of the juvenile. Promotion from a lower grade should mean to him more and more liberty, more and more trust, till he is permitted to work outside the Jail. On the other hand, we must also have a disciplinary section where those in disgrace may be kept under stricter discipline and with less liberty, than in the case of the well-behaved. The principle should be that semi-liberty precedes full liberty. The lesson that they learn is that industry and good conduct are both rewarded by greater creature comfort and restoration of self-respect. The self-respect that the juvenile has lost should gradually come back to him. I have seen a certain number of such men years after they have been released. One such man came to see me the other day at Mandalay. This boy had been trained in microscopic work about ten years ago when he was an inmate of the Mandalay Jail. He has led the life of a respectable citizen ever since, and I was glad to see that he was employed as a microscopist at the hospital at Mandalay. He asked me for a certificate to the effect that he had done good work when he was an inmate of the Jail. I want you to note the nature of the request. He came to me and deliberately asked me to mention that fact that he was an inmate of my Jail amongst other things. He did not wish to make a secret of this fact. This shows that the man had recovered his self-respect. He wanted the world to know that though he had lapsed a certain time of his life he had made good and he was proud of this fact. He had no desire to tell lies about his past life. The sight of this young man, and the result of the little effort that one made to reform this juvenile years ago, and the knowledge that that effort had succeeded in keeping him straight for all these years, gladdened my heart more than I can tell you. I do not know if he was more pleased to see me than I was to see him. I am merely mentioning a solitary instance of what can be done by way of reforming a young criminal. What could be done in the case I have described, could be done in the case of the majority of young criminals.

The other day I went to the "Hobbies" Exhibition at the Y.M.C.A. While I was having my tea, a decently dressed young Burman came near my table and greeted me. For a minute I could not place him (I had to deal with over 2,500 prisoners at the Rangoon Jail.) But immediately he told me that I had sent him there. He was not ashamed to tell me in hearing of all that he had been in my Jail. He was proud of the fact that he had made good and wanted to remind me that the trust I had placed in him in selecting him had not been abused. That Burma boy had regained his self-respect, a testimony of the good work done by the Salvation Army.

THANA MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—An application dated the 15th of August, 1923, signed by about two hundred people, complaining about certain irregularities was placed in the hands of Mr. G. B. Pradhan, President of the Thana Municipality; but no steps have until now been apparently taken by that body. It may be that the President who is immersed in his Council Election campaign has not found it convenient to bestow his thought over the complaints embodied in the petition, but what about other elected Councillors? Even the election turmoils ought not to have been allowed to stand in the way of the speedy disposal of the equally important petition one way or the other. Cannot an explanation be vouchsafed by those whose duty it was to bring the matter before the general board, when nearly half the number of members elected as well as nominated were individually supplied with the copies of the petition. Responsibilities either in the local bodies or in the higher Councils stand more or less on equal footing.—Yours, etc.,

X. Y. Z.

"DR. VIEGAS' CANDIDATURE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your editorial comment of the 24th instant I beg to state that you have been kind enough to request the voters to give their unstinted support to the learned and distinguished Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Baptista, the Independents, who are seeking election. But, Sir, I wonder how you have forgotten the veteran Dr. A. G. Viegas as your wise readers all know him to be a very Independent man. Dr. Viegas is be oldest Independent Corporator and belonged to the Independent Party of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta who fought disinterestedly for the public welfare. At least the medical men and students will not forget Dr. Viegas' brave stand for the admission of the successful Preliminary Scientific students to the Grant Medical College and, in spite of Government opposition, he at last carried the day by his convincing arguments. Besides, Sir, learned and distinguished men, like Dr. Bhadkamkar, Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee, Prof. P. V. Rane and Mr. K. R. Swami, are supporting Dr. Viegas just because they appreciate his selfless and disinterested work of which every reader must be aware.—Yours, etc.,

A VOTER.

AMALGAMATED TENANTS' ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I should esteem it a favour if you would kindly publish these lines, in the interest of the tenants in Bombay, as most of them are voters. Perhaps you are aware of the fact of the amalgamation of Tenants' Associations and Unions, started by different communities to guard the interest of the tenants. But what could not be achieved by individual efforts, will certainly be achieved by the joint efforts of all tenants of different communities, including Europeans and Anglo-Indians, who have now come forward to work with a spirit of good-will and fellow-feeling, by starting an "Amalgamated Tenants' Association". The first general meeting of the "Amalgamated Tenants' Association" will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, near Museum, on Tuesday, the 30th instant, at 6-15 p.m., which is open to all tenants living in Bombay and suburbs. The annual subscription is fixed at one rupee, without any entrance fee, in order to enable even the poorest classes, to join the Association and to strengthen the object in view of the "Amalgamated Tenants' Association." The benefits will be derived by tenants of private landlords as well as by tenants and shareholding members of co-operative buildings. And what is more to the point, the "Amalgamated Tenants' Association" will undertake the propaganda work for starting "Tenant-ownership Home Societies", on Halifax Benefit Building Society's model—as neither the Bombay Co-operative Housing Association nor the Tenants' Association, has introduced ownership system.—Yours, etc.,

NARAYEN RAO KULKERNY.

CO-OPERATION AT DHULIA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The annual general meeting of all Societies in the West Khandesh was convened by the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd. on Sunday, the 21st instant, in the Municipal Hall. The meeting was attended by representatives of 33 societies and was presided over by Rao Bahadur S. D. Garud. Mr. N. C. Kelkar of the Poona District Central Co-operative Bank and the Hon. Mr. R. P. Karandikar of Satara were present and delivered very eloquent speeches. Mr. Kelkar stated that the co-operative movement was really one of the main nation-building movements and a practical training ground for Swarajya. The movement fosters brotherhood and creates confidence among themselves. He laid greater emphasis to the need of co-operative purchase and sale as undertaken by the branches of the Bombay Provincial Bank, as it would bring about the economic uplift by increased profits absorbed at present by the middlemen. He regretted he was not able to sit there throughout the meeting, but had attended it to show his great faith in the movement. The Hon. Mr. R. P. Karandikar then dwelt on the need of working in the movement because it was really the peoples' movement and it had a bright future. Both these gentlemen left the meeting at this stage as they had other engagements, after a hearty vote of thanks by the President which was received with great acclamation.

Mr. Karmarkar laid before the meeting the report of working of Dhulia Branch since its commencement in November, 1922. The number of societies financed by the Branch had increased by 15 while the outstanding balance of loans increased to Rs. 4,28,000 from Rs. 2,97,000 last. Credits were granted to 33 societies for the total sum of Rs. 2,19,000. He explained to the representatives of societies the need for the fixation of maximum credits of all societies and requested them to send credit-statements early. He next dwelt on the importance of the selection of good seed and explained the arrangements made by the Bank with Agricultural Department in this matter. He gave his experience of the sale of cotton belonging to members of co-operative societies last year and showed how it would be profitable for all the members to sell cotton co-operatively. As regards the inspection by the Bank it was stated that the Bank had employed now three inspectors to supervise the working of the societies in the district and the policy of the Bank to get such supervision work done by local members was also explained. He thanked the authorities of the Dhulia Municipality for having deposited a very large sum in the Bank and stated that Municipal and Local Board funds belonged to the people and it was meet that all the funds of these bodies should be deposited in People's Banks. He appealed to all the members to help the co-operative movement in general and the activities of the Branch in particular.

POLICY OF THE BANK.

Mr. A. B. Kulkarni read the report of the Branch Advisory Committee and explained the importance of such committees attached to the Branch. Four meetings were held. The Committee during the year organised lectures at two centres for members of societies and held secretaries' training classes at other two places. He added that the propaganda work really belonged to the local Committees of the Institute, but regretted the present inactivity. He concluded by stating that the present area of the Branch Advisory Committee for the whole district being too large, it should be divided into different suitable centres in order to facilitate the work. The rules of the Committee were then read by Mr. D. R. Kale and it was resolved to have Advisory Committees at Dhulia, Dondichi, Sakri and Natawad. The members for these Committees were then duly elected. Mr. Deshmukh explained the importance and supply of seed, manure and implements on a co-operative basis.

Mr. R. N. Mehta, Manager of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, explained the general policy of the Bank and its working during the last year. He added that the Bank had issued new shares and those societies who wanted to have a share in the management of the Bank should subscribe as many shares as possible and he assured them that the Board would try to meet the demand made by the societies in this district. It was suggested by the members present that the societies be recommended to subscribe one share for every sum of Rs. 1,000 borrowed. Members from Shindkhed and Shahada Taluka urged the necessity of opening a branch at Dondiachi. The Manager replied that the matter would be duly considered by the Bank. In order to undertake a vigorous co-operative propaganda a strong Committee consisting chiefly of members from rural societies was formed as a district branch of the Maharastra Co-operative Institute. The President, Rao Bahadur Garud, summed up the proceedings by appealing to the members to take full advantage of the present organization and to improve the general agricultural condition of West Khandesh. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to all members present.

GOODS TRAIN DERAILED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MULTAN, Oct. 25.

At 5-45 on 25th October, No. 27 Up mixed train collided between Rukanpur and Dunyapur with the rear portion of No. 125 Up goods train which was left behind outside Dunyapur outer signal due to the goods train passing. This resulted in the derailment of the brake-van and a wagon of the goods train in consequence of which the main line remained blocked up to 1 p.m. and the 7 Up Mail had to be diverted via Multan loop. The second fireman of the 27 Up was slightly injured. None amongst the others was killed or injured.

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BANDRA MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

POSTPONED BY GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Oct. 25.

The President of the Bandra Municipality has received a letter from the Commissioner Bombay Suburban District, informing him that the municipal election has been postponed for four months, so that at least some members of the present board, who no doubt had good grounds for apprehending their elimination from their seats can console themselves with the thought that they will continue warming their chairs till 31st March, 1924 without let or hindrance.

In the ordinary course of things one would expect the new board to sit in November 1923, but as a result of Resolution No. 3 of 19th September of the General Board, carried by the narrow majority of 6 against 5, the Government was informed by the President that the rules were irregular and of dubious validity and so on and so forth.

It will be remembered that during the presidential regime of Mr. Rajaram Tukaram Padwal when the elections were postponed and about which there was such a big hue and cry at the time, the reason assigned for the postponement was to get extended franchise for the Municipal electorate as the Government proposals were just then received by the Municipality.

Mr. Padwal having been dethroned from the presidential chair the new board with the new president at its head proclaimed amid a fanfare of trumpets that the first subject they would place on their anvil would be the extension of the franchise, for the Municipal electorate.

Now, although three long years have elapsed the present board could not find time ere this to have matters mended once and for all on a satisfactory basis in respect of the election roll; but just at the elevation hour it resorts to the stratagem—not a new one in Bandra at any rate—to have their own time limit extended by four months.

It is obvious that after their suggestions are sent by the Municipality to the Collector for changing certain rules with a view to widen the franchise, the Government will require at least a fortnight to revise the rules.

The President has it appears, abstained from calling a meeting of the General Board informing them of the letter of the Commissioner and has not taken any action in the matter of suggesting changes in the rules. It therefore follows that if no meeting of the General Board is held before the 2nd or the 3rd of November and suggestions sent to the Collector with all possible despatch the provisional electoral roll will not be published in time and then there will be another move made to postpone the election for another six months more.

The Rajah of Panagal, the Chief Minister is presenting to the Madras Legislative Council a marble bust of His Majesty the King Emperor to be installed in the Council Chamber as a humble token of grateful appreciation of this province for the Indian reforms. A similar bust of Her Majesty the Queen Empress is to be presented by him to the Madras Women's College.—(A.P.)

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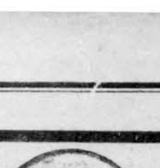
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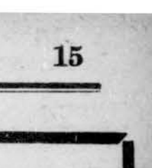
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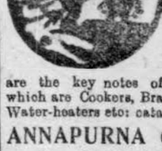
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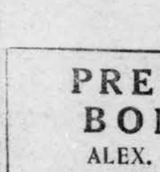
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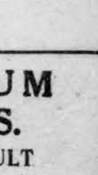

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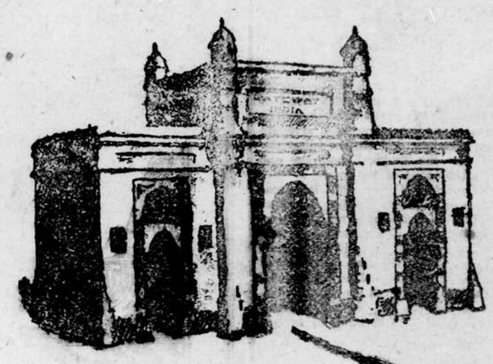

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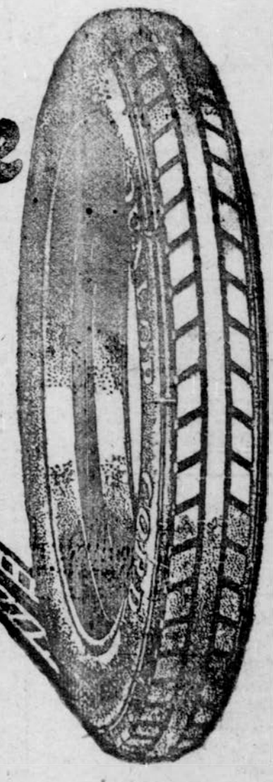

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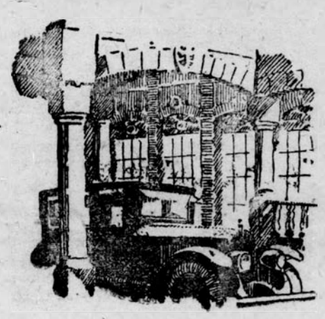

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